

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

READY FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE CONGREGATIONALISTS

Vast Amount of Work Had to Be Accomplished in Preparation for the Meeting of Societies.

TO OCCUPY PULPITS

One Hundred Churches Will Be Turned Over to Visiting Ministers for the Two Sundays.

How many people who attend the great conventions, such as that of the National Council of Congregational Societies in Boston, next week, know anything of the great care, the hard labor, necessary for weeks in advance in order that the meetings shall go smoothly and the delegates depart satisfied?

The average person knows scarcely anything of the numerous executive strings, that long before, must be properly attached and arranged, that every figure and piece of property in the performance shall fall at the right time into its right place, and the whole proceedings, though of mammoth proportions, shall move with order and harmony.

A separate body of men, appointed for the special purpose, has been made use of for these national Congregational meetings of Oct. 10 to 20. There will probably be about 7000 delegates and visitors, representing not only the National Council of the Congregational Churches, but the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Congregational Home Missionary Society, the American Missionary Association, the Congregational Church Building Society, the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, the Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief and the Congregational Brotherhood.

Success is largely a matter of subdivision. The committee of thirty, with the executive conduct of the big convention in charge, has worked through its sub-committees, each over a particular department, thus adjusting and controlling the business of the convention down to the smallest detail. Frank Gaylord Cook, president of the Boston Congregational Club, is chairman of the main committee, and on him converge all the details which must be systematized to make the great gathering a success.

The idea that opportunity might well be given to the people of Greater Boston to view the many distinguished visiting ministers in local Congregational pulpits involved minute planning that can hardly be appreciated by the audiences who profit by it. The Rev. Jay T. Stocking, pastor of the Central Congregational church, Newtonville, was appointed to take charge of the multifarious arrangements for this local supply. He began by getting into communication with the Congregational ministers of the metropolitan district, and arranged that 100 pulpits should be occupied at the morning service on Oct. 9 and 10, by visiting clergymen, educators and missionaries. From every pastor whose pulpit is to be thus occupied, the Rev. Mr. Stocking had to obtain a distinct statement of the location of his church, the routes by which it is reached, the time of service and so far as possible a copy of the order of service.

To obtain the funds to meet the expenses of the convention letters were sent to the pastors of the churches, who brought the matter before their congregations, each church voting such sum as it was prepared to give. In addition there is a guarantee fund provided by wealthy Congregationalists of Greater Boston to secure the certain meeting in all liabilities. The task of disbursing the expense fund, which includes the hiring of Tremont Temple, Park Street church and Symphony hall, the issue of announcements, hiring of clerks, etc., has been assigned, as chairman of the finance committee, to the Rev. D. W. Waldron, superintendent of the Boston City Missionary Society.

Publicity was necessary. The delegations and friends wished to be informed of every detail in connection with the convention. The general public was also interested and needed assistance in understanding the purposes of the gathering, also the public opportunities for profiting by the addresses. The Rev. George A. Hall is chairman and secretary of the committee on publicity and transportation, under which come excursions, railroad rates, information bureaus and press bureaus—items quickly named but slowly handled.

The press bureau is a distinct department under the publicity committee, and is in charge of the Rev. Henry J. Kilbourn, pastor of the Mystic Side Congregational church, Everett, and Raymond L. Bridgeman, State House correspondent for several inland papers and special correspondent of the Springfield Republican. Their duty is to obtain in advance, so far as possible, the addresses to be given at the convention from the speakers who number more than 100. These addresses they furnish to the press, with advance statements of vital questions to be considered by the convention. In the convention they will furnish re-

DEDICATION AT EVERETT OF NEW MASONIC TEMPLE

Grand Master Dana J. Flanders Will Conduct Exercises for Palestine Lodge This Afternoon.

NEWSPAPERS IN BOX

DANA J. FLANDERS, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, conducted simple exercises of placing a dedicatory box in the corner-stone of the new Masonic temple of Palestine Lodge on Broadway, Everett, at 3 p. m. today. Many prominent members of the order were present.

The box contained Masonic and city documents, coins, newspapers of current date and other articles of interest typical of the period and locality. The ceremony was not strictly in the nature of laying the corner-stone, as the building is well advanced, and it is hoped will be ready for dedication next January.

The new structure will cost, with its furnishings, \$30,000, and will be used exclusively for Masonic purposes. It is of red water-struck brick, two stories in height, with concrete foundations. Red birch will form the material for interior decoration. The building is set on a lot fronting 117 feet on Broadway and running back 65 feet. Loring & Phipps of Boston are the architects.

(Photo by Chickering.)



DANA J. FLANDERS.

Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Massachusetts who conducts exercises at Everett.

WELLESLEY GIRLS NAME MISS TERRY HEAD OF SENIORS

Class of 1911 of Wellesley college held senior elections today. Miss Katherine Terry of Lynchburg, Virginia, was elected president by an almost unanimous vote. Miss Terry was vice-president of the class in the freshman year and has served in various offices since. At present she is house president of Pomeroy Hall, a position which it will be necessary for her to resign.

The new president is popular and has shown marked ability. Her dramatic talent is well recognized, particularly as the result of her interpretation of the character of Leontine in "The Winter's Tale," given last spring. In field sports, she is active, having won a "W" at hockey. Moreover, she is a good student.

The custom is to elect the senior president in the spring of junior year. Miss Mabel Lee was elected for the office at that time, but owing to her inability to return to college this fall it was necessary to hold a second election. Miss Hazel Hunnewell of Chelsea, Mass., the vice-president of the class, has been acting as president.

The other class officers are: Recording secretary, Anna Sener, Lancaster, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Helen Besse, Springfield, Mass.; treasurer, Alice Ake, Philadelphia, Pa.; executive committee, Eleanor Vliet, Newark, N. J.; Helen Beegle, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; Alice Cumpson, Buffalo, N. Y.; advisory committee, Mary Welles, Genesee, N. Y.; Helen Goodwin, Exeter, N. H.; factotums, Harriet Stryker, Duluth, Minn.; Catherine Hunter, Duluth, Minn.

The two factotums are very popular with the class, having acted in the above capacity during the four years of college.

MR. WEEKS NAMED FOR OFFICE AGAIN

Congressman John W. Weeks was unanimously renominated for a fourth term at the twelfth Congress district Republican convention in Wesleyan hall at noon today. Congressman Weeks' name was presented to the convention by former Mayor George Hutchinson of Newton.

Evans F. Richardson of Millis presided. One hundred and ten delegates were present. Following the convention Congressman Weeks gave a luncheon at Youngs hotel to the 110 delegates who attended the convention.

Mr. Weeks spoke of the work of the monetary commission of which he is a member. He said that although the commission is allowed six years to make its report to Congress, the report will undoubtedly be made in December, 1911. He defined the present-day terms, "reactionary," "progressive," "stand-pat" and "insurgent" as applied to Republican congressmen. He declared that all these adjectives may be applied at times with justice to the true Republican congressmen.

SEPTEMBER FIRE LOSS.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for September, as compiled by the Journal of Commerce, shows a total of \$11,700,000 as compared with \$15,043,000 for September, 1909, and \$21,431,400 for September, 1908.

DISCREDITS MOUNTAIN CLIMB.

NEW YORK.—Prof. Herschel C. Parker, formerly of Columbia University, denounced to the Explorers Club the pretensions of the Lloyd party, which claimed to have climbed Mt. McKinley, in April last.

SCHETTELS RECEIVER NAMED.

PHILADELPHIA.—Irving L. Ernest has been appointed ancillary receiver of the Philadelphia office of B. H. Schetteles & Co.

AMERICANS FLEEING TO AVOID HONDURAN ARREST AT AMAPALA

British Among Foreign Residents Requiring Protection, and Both Countries Send Warships to Town.

CRUISER SUMMONED

Washington Authorities Dispatch Vessel to Insure United States Subjects Their Freedom.

(By the United Press.) GUATEMALA CITY.—Foreign residents of Amapala, Honduras, are fleeing from the city today to escape persecution at the hands of the commandante, who last night gave orders that the Americans and English be jailed and their property confiscated.

Owing to the anti-foreign feeling, an order of imprisonment is regarded as equivalent to execution.

It is reported that American interests are menaced by the outbreak and that much property of the American colony has already been seized by the commandante.

The British consul at Amapala has escaped to San Salvador, where he cabled his government to despatch a cruiser to protect British interests. The Amapala commandante announced he would burn the city immediately upon the appearance of a British vessel. The commandante had ordered the arrest of the British representative on a charge of fomenting a revolution.

The cruiser Scylla is on its way.

A state of anarchy prevails today among the natives and no attempt is made by the authorities to prevent the pillaging of homes of foreigners.

NEW ORLEANS.—A New Orleans trading house today received private advice that Americans in Honduras have appealed to Washington to send a warship to Amapala, which town is under martial law. Honduran hostility is a result of American interference in Central American affairs.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3.)

BRITISH INDIAN SEES EFFECT OF CULTURE ON HIS COUNTRYMEN

"Western culture, we feel, has breathed a new life into the Indian people. Moral advancement has been encouraged, noble aspiration aroused and enlightened views on social questions spread among them."

HERAMBA CHANDRA MAITRA.

President of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj and principal of Calcutta City College, now in Boston.



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President of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj and principal of Calcutta City College, now in Boston.

WINSLOW CO. BUYS PALMER FLEET OF 12 BIG SCHOONERS

Twelve four and five-masted schooners, which formerly comprised the Palmer fleet, have been sold to the J. S. Winslow Company of Portland, Me. The fleet is valued, it is said, at \$250,000, and its carrying capacity is 50,000 tons of coal. The sale was admitted at the Palmer offices in Central street today.

The Winslow company will now have a fleet of 34 large coasting vessels. A reorganization of the Winslow company has been made with Eleazer W. Clark, formerly head of this concern, as president. Leonard Sponagle of Portland is secretary. The headquarters of the Winslow will hereafter be in Portland.

The Palmer fleet, which is practically new, consists of the following vessels: Maude, Fanny, Elizabeth, Harwood, Paul, Fuller, Jane, Baker, Rebecca, Prescott, Singleton and the Dorothy Palmer.

RAILROAD'S NEW SECRETARY.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Arthur E. Clark of Wallingford, Conn., was chosen secretary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad today to succeed the late John G. Parker. Mr. Clark started as a clerk in the secretary's office of the New Haven road 15 years ago.

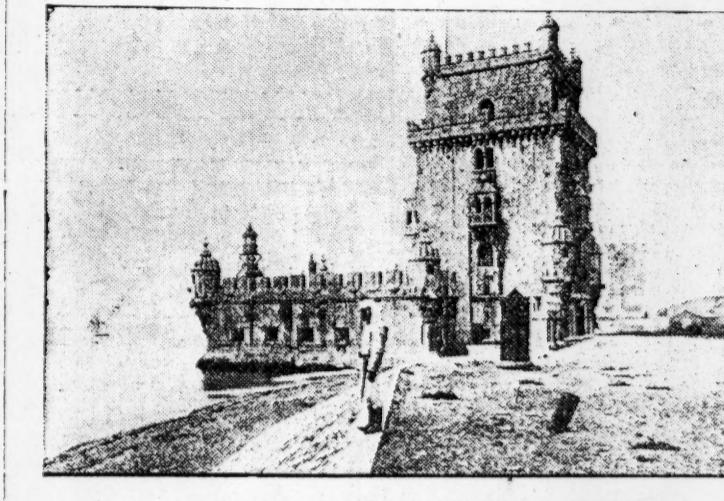
TESTS FOR MANUAL LABOR.

Notice was issued today from the office of the state civil service officials that examinations have begun under the new law requiring that all candidates for positions requiring manual labor pass examination to prove their ability to do the work required.

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KING MANUEL SAILS TO REGAIN THRONE IS LONDON REPORT



ST. VINCENT'S, A PORTUGUESE LANDMARK.

Architecture in the western end of the Iberian peninsula presents traces of the foreign invaders that have overrun the country.

Earlier Gibraltar Despatch, However, Places the Portuguese Royal Family in Seclusion on Yacht in Harbor There—Proclaimed Exiles by Republicans.

(By the United Press.)

LONDON.—A despatch just received here from Gibraltar says that Dom Manuel sailed from there today for Oporto with the intention of attempting to rally an army to regain his throne. The report lacks confirmation.

GIBRALTAR—King Manuel and the other members of the Portuguese royal family are aboard the yacht Amelie in the local harbor.

Governor Sir Archibald Hunter has escaped to San Salvador, where he cabled his government to despatch a cruiser to protect British interests.

The British consul at Amapala has escaped to San Salvador, where he cabled his government to despatch a cruiser to protect British interests.

The royals have so far remained in almost complete seclusion.

Dom Manuel is reported to have said to Governor Hunter, in their interview of Thursday, that he was confident of his eventual return to power. He expressed his belief that the bulk of the army and people were still loyal and intimated that it would be but a short time until he would be able to lead a victorious army against the Republicans.

LISBON.—The republic of Portugal formally proclaimed the exile today of King Manuel, Queen Mother Amelie, the Duke of Oporto and Dowager Queen Maria Pia.

The new government continues its active preparations against a resumption of hostilities by the royalists. President Braga declared today that the reports from the provinces, where the monarchial spirit is supposed to be the strongest, gave the utmost encouragement to the new ministry and that there is little resistance.

According to information obtained here the Governor of the western province of Honduras has threatened to overthrow the government and has further threatened the lives and property of foreign residents in Amapala, in case the government resists.

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Requests for aid are said to have been sent to other governments besides the United States and the warships of several nations now at Amapala. The Princeton sails from Acapulco to Amapala, Mexico, to leave at once for Amapala, Honduras, to protect American interests.

The action was taken at the request of the Honduran government.

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Since the last Bonilla revolution Honduras has been in a state bordering on anarchy. It is known that very little was needed to cause a crisis.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT GREETED IN GEORGIA BY GIFFORD PINCHOT

ROME, Ga.—Gifford Pinchot met Col. Roosevelt here today. Mr. Pinchot was waiting when the colonel left his train at the Berry School grounds.

He and the colonel behind a pair of Georgia mules were driven to the school, where the colonel inspected the work of the students and bestowed hearty commendations in a brief speech to the teachers and students. After luncheon at the school, the colonel and his party started in automobiles for Rome.

In Georgia, as in Tennessee and Virginia, the former President has everywhere been welcomed on this trip with the Southern hospitality.

From Rome the colonel planned to go this afternoon to Atlanta, where a truly Roosevelt program has been arranged. On his arrival he will be taken to his hotel by a committee of citizens, who will turn him over to the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

A reception and conservation speech at the Auditorium and a reception to the ladies of the "Uncle Remus" Memorial Association at the home of Mrs. Wilson, president of the organization, are to follow in the afternoon.

At 6 o'clock he will have dinner with Mayor Maddox, leaving for the "Uncle Remus" memorial meeting at the Auditorium immediately afterwards. A short speech at the negro church of the Rev. Dr. Proctor and an informal supper at the Capital City Club will round out the evening.

It was at Bristol, just on the Virginia

DIETZ STILL UNCAPTURED.

WINSTON, Wis.—John Dietz and son are still in their cabin, surrounded by deputies. Both are believed to have been wounded as the result of a conflict today.

PHILADELPHIA AUTO RACE.

PHILADELPHIA.—The 200-mile automobile road race of the Quaker City Motor Club at 2:30 p. m. today showed Bergdolt in the Benz leading with a margin of 45 seconds over Ralph Mulford in a Lozier at the end of the twelfth lap. At this time the leaders had completed 96 of the 200 miles. Len Zengle, driving a Chadwick, held third place, while Atkinson, in a National, was fourth.

STEAMSHIP IBERIAN SAILS.

Filled to her capacity, the Leyland line steamship Iberian, Captain Jago, sailed from East Boston this afternoon for Manchester, Eng. Among the items on the manifest are 3000 barrels of apples, 522 head of cattle, 300 tons of hay, 300 tons of provisions, and 100 tons of lumber in addition to a large general cargo.

CHARGES IMPORTERS WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR TARIFF OUTCRY

Congressman McKinley Says Americans Who Have Manufacturing Plants Abroad Raise Issue Now.

CONDITIONS CHANGE

Californian Is to Explain Move at Length at the Big Ratification

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

TOWN PLANNING EXHIBITION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY

Over a Thousand Plans Will
Be Shown in London During
the Twelve-Days That
Exhibit Is Open.

MEDIEVAL MODELS

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—With a view to increasing the general interest in the town planning conference arranged by the Royal Institute of British Architects, an exhibition will be held at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, from the 16th to the 22d of October.

The honorary secretary, Raymond Unwin, has lately visited the town planning exhibitions at Berlin and Dusseldorf, and has managed to secure over 1000 plans and models of various sorts, as well as many beautiful drawings and sketches. The prefect of the Seine has lent a valuable collection of plans showing the development of Paris since the revolution. The plans of Lethceworth, Hampstead, and other garden cities in England will also be shown.

The exhibits will therefore include examples of the best town planning work that has been done throughout the world. The conference will deal with the subject from a historical as well as a practical point of view, and the development of town planning will be illustrated by Roman, Greek and medieval examples.

INCREASE IN EMIGRATION FROM UNITED KINGDOM

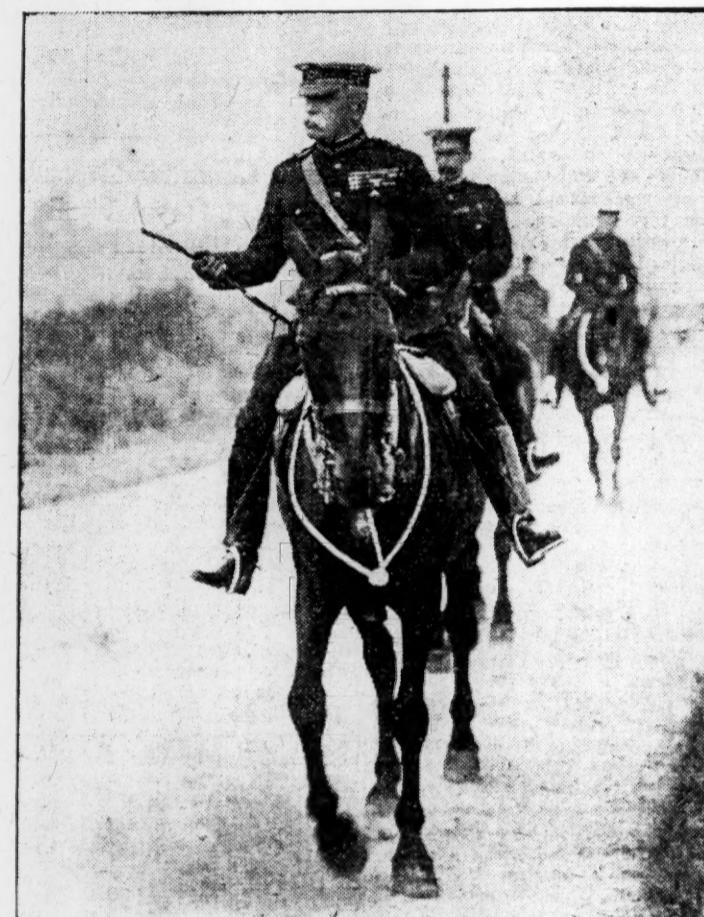
(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—A report has been issued by the Board of Trade showing the number, as well as the nationality of the people who leave or arrive in the United Kingdom for or from places out of Europe in August, and in the eight months ending August, 1910. During August 63,705 persons left the United Kingdom, as compared with 48,724 in the corresponding month of last year. Of these 37,232 were British subjects and 26,473 foreigners, as against 28,535 and 20,189 respectively in August of 1909. Of the 27,601 emigrants to parts of the British empire, 19,532 went to British North America, 4,066 to Australia and New Zealand, and 2,662 to British South Africa. The United States received 34.

British Military Maneuvers at Aldershot

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
ALDERSHOT—The army maneuvers have begun. The red and blue armies are operating against each other over an area of 2500 square miles, the boundary line being where Hampshire and Wiltshire join Dorset and Somerset. Gen. Sir John French, K. C. M. G., G. C. B., G. C. V. O., who has been inspector-general of the forces since 1907, being in control of the operations.

Sir John French commenced his career by joining H. M. S. Britannia in 1866. After four years' service in the royal navy as a naval cadet and midshipman he entered the army, joining the eighth Hussars in 1874. He was subsequently transferred to the nineteenth Hussars, in which regiment he saw considerable service in Egypt. He served in South Africa during the war, being in command of the troops at the battle of Elandslaagte, and having command of the cavalry in Sir George White's forces at the battle of Rietfontein and at Lombard's Kop. He was also in command of the cavalry division in Lord Roberts' forces throughout the operations which terminated in the capture of Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

Officers from the forces of the overseas dominions have come from Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa to witness the campaign. In addition to the above a number of officers from foreign countries are also present, the following countries being represented: Argentina, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria, Bolivia, Brazil, Belgium, Chile, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States.



(Photograph used by permission of the Daily Graphic.)
GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH.
Inspector-general of the forces.

ADOPT PLANS FOR SPILLWAY REGULATING MIRAFLORES LAKE

(Special to The Monitor.)
MIRAFLORES, C. Z.—Plans for the spillway which will regulate the water in Miraflores lake between the locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores, have been approved. The spillway will consist of a straight concrete dam connecting the east wall of Miraflores locks with the side hill with regulating gates of steel mounted on the crest of the dam. The dam will be 482 feet long on the crest and will contain approximately 75,000 cubic yards of concrete.

Proper control of Miraflores lake involves not only passing the insignificant flow of the tributary streams—Rio Grande, Rio Pedro Miguel, Rio Coocoi and Rio Caimitillo—but the disposal of the large amount of water which would reach the lake from the higher level of Gatun lake through Culebra cut, should an accident permit an unobstructed flow to take place through one of the twin locks at Pedro Miguel.

The spillway consists of approach walls, connecting the dam with the lock on one side and the natural rock hill on the other, the spillway dam and the discharge channel. The spillway dam will be a straight concrete dam with its crest at an elevation of 38.67 feet above mean sea level, 16 feet below the ordinary level of Miraflores lake.

It is proposed to install the machinery for operating the crest gates within a tunnel, running through the dam from end to end, the machines and the tunnel to be like those in Gatun spillway dam, and the water which may seep in, or leak in at the ends, to be drained out on the downstream side. The best location for the controlling devices has not been determined but will be left for future study.

It is believed that it will be better to

regulate the lake ordinarily by means of the crest gates on the spillway dam, either by opening several gates for only a few inches so as to discharge thin streams, which can do no harm even though they do not adhere to the masonry, or by opening a single gate wide at such intervals and for such lengths of time as may be necessary to hold the lake within the permissible limits. The latter method is perhaps to be preferred as it gives the operators experience in working and caring for their machinery and furnishes an opportunity to examine the upstream faces of the gates.

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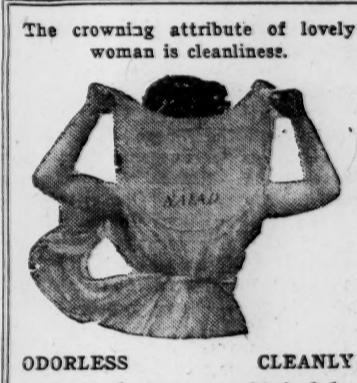
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Razors..... 2.00 1.00

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ATLANTIC UNION HOLDS ITS ANNUAL DINNER IN LONDON

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The Atlantic Union has just held its annual dinner at the Criterion restaurant, Piccadilly, with A. W. Mayo Robson, the treasurer of the union, presiding. This society was founded by Sir Walter Besant with the object of enabling visitors to this country from America and the British dominions to become acquainted with English people in their own homes by means of parties, excursions, and various kinds of entertainments, thus bringing all the English-speaking races into closer touch, and allowing the guests to enter into the private lives of their hosts.

The principal toast of the evening, "Our Visitors" was proposed by the secretary, T. D. Hawkin, and, in replying, several members of the company gave their impressions of this country.

Mr. Booth (Melbourne) said he was greatly impressed with the homeliness and friendliness of London, an impression which was deepened the more he came in contact with the people in their own houses, owing to the opportunities afforded by the Atlantic Union.

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Mr. Fairclough (California) proposed the toast "Success to the Atlantic Union," which was acknowledged by Sir T. Robinson, agent-general for Queenland.

Mr. Centifore (Cape Town) greatly admired the high standard of political morality in this country, and its parliamentary life.

Professor Fairclough (California) proposed the toast "Success to the Atlantic Union," which was acknowledged by Sir T. Robinson, agent-general for Queenland.

The general tone of the report implies that Lyons commerce generally has advanced wonderfully in spite of the manner in which it is hampered by restrictive legislation; were it not for this latter the industries of the district would progress by leaps and bounds.

ENGLISH LORD OF APPEAL
LONDON—Attorney General Robson was Friday appointed lord of appeal in ordinary to succeed Lord Collins, resigned; Rufus Daniel Isaacs becomes attorney general.

NEW PANAMA SECRETARY
COLON—Frederico Boyd has been named by the new Panama government as secretary for foreign affairs.

OCT. 18 on a 60 days' leave of absence.

LYONS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GIVES GLOWING REPORT

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons gives some interesting information upon the economical and commercial condition of that part of the country and necessarily of the French silk industry. It states that the initiation and versatility of the Lyons business men have enabled them to rise with marked success above the many difficulties which hamper their trade. For instance, last year the silk industry of Lyons was fully successful in meeting the more than usually capricious demands of fashion. To do this the Lyons factories employed an absolutely incredible variety of materials and again exhibited their superiority over all foreign competitors.

Usually her new fabrics are immediately imitated the world over, and so is often the case in other inventions, she was hitherto lost much of the profit she was entitled to. Last year her competitors could not keep pace with her versatility, and so she remained mistress of the situation.

Last season's output amounted to 437,000,000 francs in round figures, as against 406,500,000 in 1908; this figure of 437,000,000 is the highest they have ever registered, setting aside the very exceptional year of 1907. Other modern industries, such as the electro-chemical and the electro-metallurgic, for which Lyons has employed so advantageously the natural water powers in the district, have also shown great development.

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OCT. 18 on a 60 days' leave of absence.

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—A Chinese legal mission headed by the attorney-general of Peking is at present visiting England to inquire into our criminal jurisprudence with a view to revising and remodeling the Chinese penal code where the methods of the western nations are found to be suited to the Chinese national characteristics. The mere fact of such an expedition having been organized shows the progress of the modern movement in China.

The attorney-general of Peking, speaking at a luncheon given by the London court of arbitration, said that the commission had gathered much useful information from the prisons which it had visited in England and other countries, and he hoped the Chinese would adopt those reforms which were most suited to their conditions. And to a representative of the London Morning Post he said that he was specially struck by the strength and capability of the London police force; he greatly admired the earnestness and discipline of the men and the remarkable ease with which they control the vast traffic in the busy thoroughfares, and he thought the Chinese could get some valuable hints from our police system.

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WILL BUILD NEW
SWISS VILLAGE
IN THE ROCKIES

(Special to The Monitor.)
VANCOUVER, B. C.—On account of the ever increasing tourist travel to the west, the Canadian Pacific railway is to make extensive alterations and additions to its system of hotels in the mountains and on the coast, some of which are now under way. It is also proposed to establish a miniature Swiss village near Golden, which will be after the model of the Alpine villages, and will be inhabited by the Swiss guides which the railway company has brought out to pilot tourists in the mountains, or to take charge of climbing parties.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES LAND

(Special to The Monitor.)
WELLINGTON, N. Z.—According to the annual report issued by the land purchase department, 122 properties representing 231,853 acres were offered to the government. Fourteen of these, representing 45,287 acres, were purchased. Since the commencement of the land act £4,072,792 has been paid as purchase money for estates representing 1,238,096 acres.

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Stories for W. B. Clarke Co.

Children 26 & 28 Tremont St.

Leading Events in Athletic World

NATIONAL TRACK AND FIELD MEET SHOULD RESULT IN RECORDS

Many of the Present Title Holders Will Take Part in New Orleans Track Meet Next Week.

SOME CLOSE RACES

Cubs in every section of the country are sending individual contestants or teams to the national track and field championships, to be held in New Orleans on Oct. 15, and the meet promises to be one of the best in the history of sport. Most of the topnotchers expect to be present and a number of new records are anticipated. According to the best authorities the East is likely to take the lion's share of the titles.

The sprinters are not quite up to the usual average this year. Robert Cloughen of the Irish American A. A., who is picked for the 100-yard race, is a slow 10-second man, and Hamilton of the Chicago A. A., who shares with him the talent's choice, has seldom touched even figures.

At the furlong Cloughen will have to reckon with F. Lukeman of the Montreal A. A., who has signified his intention of starting and who recently defeated the New Yorker in Canada. It is rumored in Gotham that, R. T. Edwards, New York A. C., the metropolitan quarter mile champion, may also surprise the talent in this event. He has been showing a wonderful burst of speed at late and he is liked best for the 440 yards title.

M. W. Shepard, I. A. A. A., is the universal selection for the half-mile, and only a very few concede a chance to Harry Gissing, N. Y. A. C. C. Pauli, N. Y. A. C., is likewise without serious opposition for the mile run and G. V. Bonhag, I. A. A. A., is so much better at five miles than any other middle distance man in the country that the contention of some Mercury Footers that their representative, Fred Bellars, may lead him home seems totally unwarranted.

J. L. Harfrant, the former Pennsylvania hurdler, is picked by New Yorkers for both the high and the low events. He won them in the metropolitan championships and showed great form. J. Eller, I. A. A. A., Forrest Smithson, Multnomah A. C., and J. Malcolmson, Seattle A. C., should be his most dangerous rivals over the low and Smithson and W. Edwards, S. A. C., over the high ones.

L. Scott, Stanford University, is not likely to miss the pole vault title unless something happens. He recently raised the world's record to 12ft. 10in., and his nearest opponent, Harry Babcock, N. Y. A. C., can hardly be expected to do better than 12ft. 3 or 4in.

There is no picking a winner for the high jump. Half a dozen men, including W. Thomassen, H. J. Grumpeff and Con Leahy, N. Y. A. C., Harry Porter, I. A. A. A., D. Martin, O. A. C., and E. Erickson, Mott Haven A. C., have been clearing 6ft. 2in. pretty consistently, and although the records of one or two are better than this mark they have not equaled them of late.

Platt Adams of the N. Y. A. C. should take the broad jump with ease. Next to him with equal chances, F. Irons, C. A. A.; Gish, S. A. C.; D. Ahearn, I. A. A. C., and O. Snedigar, O. A. C. Adams is also favorite, with Ahearn, for the hop-step-and-jump.

In hammer throwing with John Flanagan, I. A. A. A., out of the meet, M. McGrath, N. Y. A. C., should win out.

Ralph Rose, O. A. C., should have things all his own way in shot-putting and the discus-throwing should go to Robert Edgren, N. Y. A. C., unless M. J. Sheridan changes his decision not to compete. O. Snedigar, O. A. C., looks best for the javelin throw on past performances, but unless he lives up to his record either Gish or Adams will beat him. Pat McDonald, I. A. A. A., is slightly favorite for the 56-pound weight championship, but both Walsh and McGrath will be very much in the running.

TODAY'S FOOTBALL GAMES.

Harvard vs. Williams. Penn vs. West Virginia. Dartmouth vs. Colby. Princeton vs. N. Y. University. Cornell vs. Oberlin. Brown vs. Cornell. Syracuse vs. Rochester. Tufts vs. West Point. Amherst vs. Wesleyan. Bucknell vs. Colgate. Lafayette vs. Swarthmore. Annapolis vs. Rutgers. Worcester Tech vs. Union. Bowdoin vs. H. State. Penn 14 vs. Exeter. Trinity vs. Mass. A. C.

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Official
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Containing the New Rules and Articles that should be read by every girl who plays basket ball and those authority at girls' schools.

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Promising Candidate for a Championship at New Orleans Meet



W. THOMASSEN.
New York A. C. jumper.

I. A. A. A. ACCEPTS THREE RECORDS

Cross-Country Run Will Be Held at Princeton This Year on Day of Yale-Princeton Game.

NEW YORK—Three new records made last spring were accepted by the executive and advisory committees of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday night. The performance of Ralph C. of Michigan in winning the final heat of the intercollegiate 220-yard run in 21 1-5s, was put down as a collegiate and intercollegiate mark, where it will be coupled with a like performance by B. J. Wefers of Georgetown in 1896.

The two-mile mark of 9m. 26 3-5s., made by T. S. Berna of Cornell was accepted as the collegiate record. It was made in the dual meet with Pennsylvania.

L. J. Talbot of Penn State threw the 16-pound hammer 173ft. 6in. in dual games with the Carlisle Indians last May which was accepted as a new collegiate record.

The report of F. B. Ellis, manager of the intercollegiate meet at Philadelphia last spring, was accepted. The profits from the games were \$3,587.29, considerably better than the 1908 statement from Philadelphia, but not near as well as the meet did in Cambridge in 1909.

It was decided to start the intercollegiate cross-country run at 11 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 12. The run is to be at Princeton, where on the same day the Yale-Princeton football game will be.

OPPOSES FADS IN WASHINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WASHINGTON—"Frills are to be cut out. We want to use common sense in running the schools of Washington," said W. V. Cox, president of the Board of Education, today in reply to an announcement, unofficially made, that moving pictures, basket work and other novelties were to be introduced into the schools.

"We want less nonsense and fancy business," he added. "The schools have been fad-ridden. Every man who has a submarine boat or an aeroplane is not going to hold an exhibition in our schools."

CORNELL MEETS OBERLIN TODAY

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell football team plays Oberlin College today, and, recalling the stubborn games put up by the visitors in the last three years the coaches ordered secret practise Friday for the purpose of perfecting the men in the new plays. Secret practise and night work at such an early date is something novel for Cornell.

There will be several changes in the Cornell lineup for today's game. Captain Simson, fullback, and Robb, left half-back, will not play. Collins will play fullback, while O'Connor will start at left half-back. The Cornell team will consist of Whyte and Pitcher, ends; Munk and Austin, tackles; Champaign and Hale, guards; Seagrave, center; Butler, quarterback; O'Connor and Bates, halfbacks, and Collins, fullback.

HARVARD PLAYS WILLIAMS TODAY

Coaches and Players Expect to Make Much Better Showing This Year Than in 1909 When Score Was 8 to 6

LINUP FOR TODAY
HARVARD. WILLIAMS.
Fenton, I. e. r.e. Smith
McKay, I. t. r.t. Walker
Minot, I. g. r.g. Mason
Perkins, r. e. c. Linder
Preston, r. e. l. e. Michael
Withington, r. t. l. e. Winter
Wigglesworth, p. b. q. b. Boller
Conrad, r. b. r. b. Sawyer
Frothingham, r. h. b. l. h. b. Prindle
H. Leslie, r. b. f. b. Peterson
Referee, J. P. Pendleton, Bowdoin, Umpire, F. V. Burleigh, Exeter, Field Judge, W. R. Okeson, Lebanon, Timekeeper, Tufts, Brown, Time, four 10-minute periods.

Harvard meets Williams this afternoon on Soldier's field in the third game of her 1910 schedule, and while the coaches and players expect that the Williamstown College eleven will give them a harder contest than did Bowdoin last week, the crimson expects to win by a much larger margin than was the case in 1909, when the final score was 8 to 6 in favor of Harvard.

Williams has a good average team this year, but it can hardly expect to make much of a showing against such a team as the Harvard coaches are now working with. Harvard has made much progress during the past week, especially during the first three days when secret practise was held, and it is expected that several plays will appear today that have been worked up in secret.

The practise work for Friday afternoon was of a little over a half hour's duration, and consisted of the first and second teams lining up against each other. The new plays were tried with the teams walking through their work. No heavy work was attempted, and the whole practise was open to the public in the Stadium. Head Coach Haughton was out on the field for awhile, but soon gave charge of the practise over to John Cutler.

Plans are being made for the erection of a tent shelter for the Harvard players in the field between the wall of the Stadium and the running track. This will form a protection for the men being held for substitution and will do away with running to the locker building between halves.

MISS CAMPBELL BREAKS RECORD

CHICAGO—All the entrants for the women's national golf tournament, scheduled to start Monday at the Homewood Country Club, are practising today on the Homewood course. Miss F. C. Nesbit of Woodstock, Ont., made the best score Friday, turning in a 91, which is within one stroke of the women's record for the course. Among the arrivals were Miss Elkins and Miss Fownes of Pittsburgh, Miss R. H. Barlow, runner-up for the national title last year, and Miss Eleanor Chandler and Mrs. William West of Philadelphia.

Miss Dorothy I. Campbell of Toronto, Canadian woman golf champion, showed to those gathered at the Homewood Country Club for next week's national tournament that she is in the running for the national title. Miss Campbell set a new woman's record for the course, making an 89, one stroke under the former mark, held by Mrs. Luther Kennett, formerly Miss Isabella Smith.

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MORNINGSTAR GAINS ON HOPPE.

NEW YORK—Tonight's final play between Willie Hoppe, the youthful billiard champion, and Ora Morningstar promises to result in some sensational billiard playing. The score at the end of Friday night's game stood: Hoppe 2000, Morningstar 1895. For the fourth time in succession, Morningstar scored more points than Hoppe, scoring 475 while Hoppe ran 400. On two occasions last night Morningstar was ahead on the week's score. His high runs were 75 and 65, while Hoppe's high runs were 72 and 65. Their score by innings:

Morningstar 4. 57. 2. 75. 60. 0. 18. 1. 3. 16. 0. 41. 4. 11. 15. 15. 17. 55. 37. 1. 13. 4-37. Average—49 1-24.

Hoppe—5. 7. 11. 22. 3. 5. 17. 0. 1. 1. 0. 1. 1. 28. 72. 14. 45. 0. 2. 37. 22. 6. 65-400. Average—16.

Bowling Results.

WOOL LEAGUE.

Thompson, Towle & Co. 430 386 300 1186
Goodwin, Hubbard & Co. 420 385 442 1257
Hooley, Larned & Co. 390 394 372 1156
Gay, Sturgis & Co. 402 399 391 1192
Lee, Higgins 412 420 427 1259
Hamlin, Nickerson Co. 412 371 390 1173
Jackson, Curtis & Co. 414 373 390 1181
Palmer, Webster & Co. 445 470 450 1305
J. F. Taylor 416 408 385 1204
Fitzgerald, Hubbard 412 425 387 1254
F. A. Schirmer 423 402 395 1210
Wren Bros. 403 398 431 1234

BANKERS AND BROKERS' LEAGUE.

Thompson, Towle & Co. 432 425 412 1308
Goodwin, Hubbard & Co. 420 385 442 1257
Hooley, Larned & Co. 390 394 372 1156
Gay, Sturgis & Co. 402 399 391 1192
Lee, Higgins 412 420 427 1259
Hamlin, Nickerson Co. 412 371 390 1173
Jackson, Curtis & Co. 414 373 390 1181
Palmer, Webster & Co. 445 470 450 1305
J. F. Taylor 416 408 385 1204
Fitzgerald, Hubbard 412 425 387 1254
F. A. Schirmer 423 402 395 1210
Wren Bros. 403 398 431 1234

M. I. T. HARE AND HOUNDS.

The second Technology hare and hound of the fall season will be held this afternoon at Wellesley. An easy trail of about five miles will be laid by Capt. H. G. Watkins '12 and R. S. Sampson '13. These runs have always proved one of the most popular branches of athletics. Fully 16 men will run this afternoon in the Wellesley chase.

PEOPLES GAS EARNINGS GAIN.

CHICAGO—Peoples Gas earnings this calendar year have increased about 10 per cent.

Western Veteran Who Decides Not to Play Football Again



H. J. VAN VALKENBERG 3L
University of Minnesota.

RATIONAL GOLF BY JASON ROGERS

When the ordinary or private golfer goes away for his holiday he is commonly most interested in the clubs that everyone else is using, says Henry Leach in the London Sketch. In these full-golf days of his he gives his mind up most completely to the contemplation of clubs and possible improvements in them. He is greatly impressed by some new kind of thing that is there in the bag of a man he meets, and buys one like it; and, with what all this fancying and buying, fashions are established for the season in certain new forms of clubs. I think this is a good thing; because it all helps toward the evolution and improvement of clubs in general; and the just and deserved success of the "Dreadnought" drivers, and of some recent modifications in irons, convinces me that we do not yet know all about clubs and club-making that is worth knowing.

We are hardly ready yet for another big boom in some special kind of driver. Then again the season has been, to some extent, broken up by the queer weather; and the want of sunlight and the excess of moisture has resulted in the state of courses being less abnormal than usual at this time of the year. We have not been getting so much run on the ball as usual, and it is only when we do this, and are driving really much further than we ought to do, that we think of trying to find some new kind of driver that will help us to move the ball on even a few more yards from the tee.

What I have noticed this time is that golfers are certainly using wooden clubs with longer faces than before—this, no doubt, being one of the effects of the "Dreadnought" fashion; and here and there I have encountered men who have become much attached to a new kind of club that Jack White has brought out. It has a stiff shaft and a face very long and narrow head, and the face is correspondingly long and rather shallow. The said face is appreciably longer than that of the "Dreadnought"; and whatever may be the driving merits of the club, it is certainly one that inspires much confidence. The men who have become attached to it say that they pull and slice much less now than they did before. At the beginning of the season a vague seemed to be setting in for a new kind of iron club which is a cross between a mashie and a niblick, and yet is not the ordinary mashie niblick which became popular three or four seasons back, but is rather longer in the face, heavier, and has some other features of its own.

It was not really a new idea, either, for odd specimens of its class have been in use here and there for a long time past; but it was only at the beginning of this season that the variety began to be really popular. Some makers called it the "pitcher"; and J. H. Taylor brought out a modification of the club which he called the "quickstop." It is one of the best things I have tried for making short, high pitches, giving practically no run to the ball; in fact, you can do the same shots with it that you can with the niblick, and at rather longer range.

GRAND JURY FILES REPORT.

The Suffolk grand jury made its report today for the September term in the superior court. It returned 30 indictments and seven no bills. In the case of a former deputy city collector accused of larceny of funds from the city which he had collected, no bill was found.

U. S. RECOGNIZES COLUMBUS DAY.

WASHINGTON—The government has taken cognizance of "Columbus day," Oct. 12, by authorizing assistant treasurers at New York and Chicago to close their offices "so far as public business will permit."

YALE EXPECTS HARD CONTEST

Meets Holy Cross on New Haven Gridiron This Afternoon in Fourth Game of 1910 Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale varsity football team plays its fourth game of the season of 1910 on Yale field this afternoon, having the strong Holy Cross eleven of Worcester as its competitor, and a hard contest is looked for by coaches and players alike. Last year Yale won by a score of 12 to 0, and the coaches will be more than pleased if the blue wins by as good a score today.

Preparatory to the game there was but light work Friday afternoon. The squad had an hour of secret practise with little scrimmaging. As was the case against Tufts, some of the best men will not be used, but will be saved until later games. Captain Daly will not play at halfback. Denning will play in place of Captain Daly and will do the punting. Francis, who did the kicking in the Tufts game, will not be in the game, his place at right tackle, to which he was shifted from halfback, being taken by Paul. Coates will play in place of Kilpatrick and Reilly in place of Bomeister. Field will be replaced by Kistler. Child, who played his first varsity game against Tufts, will start the game today.

William T. Bull, the drop kicker, with J. C. Owsley, Head Coach Coy and his assistant, Harry G. Holt, had charge of the candidates Friday. The practise started with a long signal drill for the varsity, after which Dr. Bull gave some of the likely men points about drop kicking. With the varsity new formations were tried and there was a scrimmage to test them, but there was no scoring, and the second team proved of sufficient strength to satisfy the coaches.

NEWS IN AND AROUND ABOUT THE STATE

FITCHBURG.

The Fitchburg Board of Trade and Merchants' Association resumed its monthly meetings this week. By invitation many members of the city government were present and some of them took part in the discussion of public improvements. It was announced by the president that the fund of \$4000 per annum for three years was practically assured for a permanent secretary. Hereafter the annual "ladies' night" will be independent of any of the regular meetings and will take the form of a banquet and entertainment. It was voted that places of business in town be closed Columbus day, Oct. 12. The subject of a commission form of government was discussed by former Mayor James H. McMahon, who gave a thoughtful talk upon the subject.

School Superintendent Joseph G. Edgerly will address the meeting of Worcester county school superintendents at Worcester this afternoon on "School Legislation."

The Y. M. C. A. canvass for funds ends today, the necessary amount of \$3140 having been nearly all subscribed by Thursday evening.

The Kneisel quartet concerts will be held Nov. 10, Jan. 12 and Feb. 16.

HANOVER.

The Woman's Circle of the First Congregational church at Center Hanover will hold its harvest festival in the vestry, Oct. 21.

The field day of the Center Hanover fire department will be held Wednesday. In the afternoon the other fire companies in town will take part and there will be a parade and playout by the various companies. Athletic sports will follow and in the evening there will be a farmer's supper.

The Rev. W. H. Nobbs of Rhode Island will preach in the Baptist church at North Hanover, Sunday, as a candidate for the pastorate.

The West Hanover Walking Club has resumed its weekly trips.

DEDHAM.

The Somerset A. C. has chosen: President, Henry Peters; vice-president, Edward Johnstone; treasurer, Harold Webber; secretary, Alfred Baldwin; auditors, William Saunders, Frederick Rausch and James O'Neil; board of directors, Hugo Boettcher, James Johnson, James Johnstone, James O'Neil and Edward Johnstone.

The Rev. Frederic Palmer, D.D., rector of Christ church, Andover, will preach in St. Paul's Episcopal church Sunday.

The Democratic town committee has opened headquarters in Daly's block, High street.

A public observation of Columbus day will be held in Memorial hall next Tuesday evening.

EASTON.

The Young Peoples Guild is making arrangements for the annual Hallowe'en supper and entertainment in the Unitarian vestry. The committee of arrangements consists of Miss H. May Carr, Miss Irene B. White, Miss Mabel Holland, Miss Louise Ohlert and Byron Spooner.

The Plymouth and Bay conference of Unitarian churches will be held in this town Oct. 24.

Good work is being done in the gymnasium this season and the new floor and other improvements are appreciated.

WESTWOOD.

The Westwood Veteran Firemen's Association has elected: President, John C. Mulvihill; vice-president, Marcus L. Haye; secretary and treasurer, George E. Bonney; steward, Fred A. McIlroy.

The Rev. H. C. Merrill of Springfield will preach in the Unitarian church, Sunday.

The Westwood Men's Club will hold its annual ladies' night Monday.

The Westwood alliance will hold a harvest festival.

WALTHAM.

The Waltham Christian Union will raise funds for the purchase of its home on Crescent street, a three years lease of which has recently been renewed.

The high school football team will play the Mechanic Arts eleven here this afternoon.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Emmanuel Methodist church has reelected its officers. The society is planning a three days bazaar early in December.

WAKEFIELD.

The selectmen have granted five permits for new dwellings in the Greenwood district—to Fred Wilson, Main street; Robert H. Gove, Forest street; Ansel B. Fletcher, Edmonds place; George H. Lee, Gladstone avenue, and Mrs. John L. Stewart, Francis avenue. Crozier Latimer will erect a three-flat apartment house on Lincoln street.

An athletic meet between the boys of the Wakefield and Somerville Y. M. C. A. is being held on the park this afternoon.

The supper which will follow today's team match on the Bear Hill golf links will be served by a committee, of which Mrs. J. Lewis Coon is chairman. Music will be furnished by the Blaikie orchestra.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The William McKinley camp, S. of V., will have 10 candidates at their meeting Monday evening. The work will be performed by the local-degree staff.

The ladies of the Unitarian Society will hold a Hallowe'en festival in the town hall on the evenings of Oct. 26, 27 and 28.

Fountains are being installed in the public schools.

The Busy Bee Society will hold a party this evening at Satucket hall.

MELROSE.

A special committee will be appointed by President Victor C. Friend of the Board of Trade to hold a general discussion on a commission form of government for Melrose and to secure the general opinion of the citizens in the matter. The board will take up the question of telephone rates it its meeting in November.

The Boston & Northern railway is relocating its rails on Grove street on the East Side line preparatory to the laying of the street by the city. Similar work will be done on Green street.

The Melrose Club will hold its annual dinner and opening night about the middle of the month, when the new part of the building will be formally opened.

Exercises for Columbus day will be held in the city schools on Tuesday.

NEWTON.

The forestry department have been at work removing 17 trees throughout the city.

The business and professional men's classes in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium are now in operation under Mr. McPherson.

The Rev. Jay T. Stocking has been appointed head of the committee on local pulpit supply for the national council and Congregational Societies meetings in Boston.

EVERETT.

Exercises will be held in the schools in honor of Columbus day Tuesday.

Abbie T. Usher tent, D. of V., and Gen. A. P. Martin camp, S. of V., will hold a military ball this evening of Nov. 30. A special committee consists of Henry Crocker, Mrs. Hattie Williamson, Walter Dunn, John Hess, James F. Cooley, John C. Spear, Edward Greenough, Mrs. Juliet Piegon, Mrs. Emma Risdon, Mrs. Jessie Dunn and Mrs. Hatty Hess.

The women's gymnasium classes at the Y. M. C. A. opened Wednesday evening with an attendance of 60 in the afternoon and 40 in the evening classes.

The Courtland Congregational church will hold a fair this month. The committee consists of the Rev. G. Y. Washburn, Arthur Herne, Henry Harvey, Miss Alvera Oxnard and Mrs. Alice B. Anderson.

BEVERLY.

Beverly has 33 trains to and from Boston under the winter schedule, which goes into effect Monday.

Diana chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will hold the first fair in the new city hall Oct. 25. Mrs. Taft has presented the chapter with a handkerchief bearing some of her own fancy work.

Play is on at the Wenham golf links today for the President's cup.

The United Shoe Machinery Company football team plays the Mcgregors of Quincy this afternoon.

St. George's commandery, Knights Templars, will observe ladies' night, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Speedwell colony, Pilgrim Fathers, meets this evening, when considerable business will come up for action.

LEXINGTON.

David M. Beach, president of the Bunker Theological Seminary, will occupy the pulpit in Hancock church Sunday.

This afternoon at the Lexington golf club links there will be a two-ball foursome handicap, all drive.

The first meeting of the East Lexington Men's Club will be held in Follen church vestry, Monday evening, Oct. 17. The Rev. Robert Walker, former rector of the Church of the Redeemer of East Cambridge, will speak. The supper committee comprises Lucien A. Austin, F. C. Earle, Gilbert Hadley, George Reynolds, Walter Wilson and Charles Smith.

On Nov. 11 there will be a Dutch treat in Historic hall.

Invitations have been sent out and acceptances have come which indicate that 100 or more of the officers of the active militia of the state will take part in the parade, marching in full dress uniforms.

The committee in charge is actively at work and merchants are considering closing their stores in the afternoon of that day. It is more than probable that Governor Draper will be present at the banquet and that he will make a brief speech, and then go to Newburyport to keep a campaign date. President Taft will be invited also.

A feature of the parade will be a platoon of past members of the corps wearing the various uniforms of the body since its organization. The corps has one uniform of each style worn since 1785. These are kept in the Essex Institute on exhibition. They will be donned by the members whom they will fit.

There will be no formality at the banquet, all mingling together with no attempt to keep the organizations separate. The arrangement of the tables will provide for a long one seating 100 persons running north and south on the west side of the drill shed, and some 10 others, seating 60 each, extending at right angles to the head table.

The Cadet band will furnish music in the parade and at the banquet. The Eighth Regiment band will also provide music for the parade. In the parade an honorary guard will be furnished for Governor Draper, consisting of two members each from the active and veteran cadets and the active and veteran infantry. They will march four on either side of the carriage.

Another feature of the celebration will be a souvenir badge which Lieutenant Colonel Spencer is having made and which will be given to each person attending the banquet. They are made of white metal with a silver facing. They consist of the corps' seal in the center of a Maltese cross suspended from a bar which bears the inscription, "One hundred twenty-fifth anniversary, 1910." On the point of the cross in embossed letters are the words "Second Corps Cadets, 1785," while in the center is the corps' seal with knight embossed and the motto of the corps.

ARLINGTON.

The Womans Guild of Park Avenue Congregational church will hold a food sale in the church vestry from 3 to 6 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Colprit, Miss Dean and Kimball Farmer were the delegates from the Baptist church to the annual meeting of the Boston North Baptist Association.

L. N. Reed has purchased a house on Park avenue at Arlington Heights.

REVERE.

The Priscilla circle of the Trinity Congregational church will hold a supper in the vestry in charge of Mrs. Clara Bates the previous Thursday.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Mandarin and Picture Hats



Exquisite hats framing the entire face—they emphasize strongly the newest note in fashions, depending largely on their grace of outline and drooping, gentle curves.

With increasing simplicity comes increasing richness in sumptuous velvet and beaver—the prevailing tones are black, black and white, King's blue, purples, wistarias, etc., in softer effects than in former seasons.

Nothing can be more elegant than these beautiful hats, with their magnificent plumes of ostrich and paradise and their exquisite effects of soft-toned roses.

Prices are from
25.00 to 150.00

Turbans and Close Fitting Hats

Extremely chic and effective are these new mushroom hats—the quaint Egyptian Fez hats and the Cloche effects as they carry out the lines and effect of the new fall gowns.

Fur beaver, hatter's plush and velvet are the favorite materials, some with touches of Oriental color, others with dull gold or silver. The effect in contour and trimming, with their smart cockades, feather aigrettes or large velvet bows, is particularly stylish.

Prices are 15.00, 20.00 and 25.00

Suits Dresses Coats

Chandler & Co. cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that in all these departments the preparations this season have been on the most lavish scale and the stocks are now at the height of their completeness, quantity and variety.

The assortment of Ladies' Suits includes not only the select models from every high class New York tailor, but also Imported Suits and Coats from Berlin at remarkably reasonable prices.

Plain Tailored Suits

In a wide range of materials, including diagonal and fancy cloths, wide wale worsteds, English mixtures and finest imported broadcloths, in blue and black. Coats in semi-fitted styles—long graceful revers—Skirts in plain gored, also "banded in" effects. Prices 25.00, 35.00, 48.00 to 58.00.

Fancy Tailored Suits

Of broadcloth, heavy serges, worsteds and imported novelty materials. Coats in many instances have collars and cuffs of inlaid velvet or touches of embroidery—many have simple but effective designs of braiding. Prices 35.00, 48.00 to 78.00.

Dress Suits

Of finest quality imported broadcloths, wide wale materials and worsteds. Coats with exceedingly graceful revers braided and embroidered in elaborate designs. Prices 48.00, 55.00, 65.00 to 115.00.

In Paris and other European cities Corduroy and Velour suits are in demand. Chandler & Co. are showing these suits in attractive styles elaborated with handsome designs in braid trimmings and satin bandings. Prices range from 55.00 to 110.00.

Of fine imported broadcloths, cheviots, English worsteds, wide wale and diagonal cloths. In various styles, including the severely plain tailored effects and the dressier models. Prices 35.00, 45.00 to 78.00.

In blue, brown, tan and other new street shades, also black—Very effective plain tailored and semi-dress styles. All are made from the finest imported broadcloths. Skirts in the newest plain straight gored and "banded in" effects. Prices 45.00, 55.00 to 78.00.

Beaded and embroidered chiffon, chiffons and marquisettes over Persian, cashmere de soie, crepe de chine, beaded laces and nets. Many with exceedingly beautiful garnitures of steel, iridescent porcelain beads and hand embroideries. Prices 40.00, 58.00 to 225.00.

Cachemire de soie, satin meteor, crepe de chines, chiffons and marquisettes over plain and colored silks, messalines and peau de cygnes in plain colors. All elaborated with effective use of embroideries and Persian trimmings. Prices 25.00, 38.00 to 75.00.

French serges, wool crepes, wool etamines, eolienne silks, messalines and crepe de chines—many with beautiful designs in hand embroideries and fine laces at yokes and sleeves. Prices 20.00, 25.00 to 58.00.

From Paris—in pink, ciel, lavender, flame, black and white. Chandler & Co. are showing these very stylish and effective dresses in a large range of models. Some have embroideries and beading to match. Others in contrasting colors. Prices 45.00, 65.00 to 95.00.

In models for afternoon and street wear. One-piece dresses with plain plaited and banded skirts. All are beautifully embroidered in Persian, gold and self colors, some have trimmings of fur. Prices 37.50, 50.00 to 195.00.

Beautiful long graceful models in fine imported chiffon broadcloths and satins. Handsome pastel shades of blue, pink, lavender, gray, also black and white. Nearly every conceivable form of embroidery is used—gold, silver, Persian and self color predominating. Prices 35.00 to 225.00.

Never in Chandler & Co.'s history have they been able to show a larger or more complete assortment of these practical coats, in both tailored and braided styles. Price range is from 25.00, 35.00 to 78.00.

From Berlin come the finest coats in the world—in workmanship—in grace of outline—and in style. Opera Wraps—Black Broadcloth Street Coats—Heavy Coats for auto and steamer wear. Prices 45.00, 58.00 to 110.00.

In heavy weight, gray and tan mixtures, also plain colors of tan, blue and gray. Practical garments in plain tailored, full length styles for street and auto wear. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 48.00.

Mixture and Auto Coats

Imported Coats

Broadcloth Coats

Street Dresses

Beaded and Chiffon Dresses

Velvet Dresses

Evening and Opera Coats

Broadcloth Coats

Dresses

RAILROAD HEARINGS EVERY DAY OF WEEK EXCEPT ON HOLIDAY

Many important matters are scheduled for hearing before the state board of railroad commissioners during the coming week, occupying the attention of the board every day of the week except the holiday.

On Monday at 11 a. m. the board will consider the plans of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for its new station at Green street in Jamaica Plain, and at noon the complaint of residents of Concord against excessive whistling on the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads will be taken up.

Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. the board will hear the petition of the Boston & Worcester street railway company for approval of locations in Natick, and immediately thereafter will go to the rooms of the Boston transit commission to sit with that board in hearing on the general subject of improved subway and tunnel facilities in Boston, with particular reference to the West End loop proposed for the Cambridge subway and the proposed subway up Boylston street to Copley square.

The question of abolishing grade crossings in Charlestown will come before the board on Thursday at 10:30 a. m., the last Legislature, in chapter 123 of its resolves, having directed the board to "take such measures as may be proper and expedient, by action in the courts or otherwise, to procure the speedy abolition of the grade crossing" in Charlestown, at Main street near Sullivan square.

On Friday at 10:30 a. m. the board will consider a petition of residents of Wilmington and Tewksbury for a change in the location of the Silver Lake station of the Boston & Maine railroad, and will take up chapter 116 of the Resolves of the Legislature of the present year requesting the board to consider the advisability of requiring railroad corporations to issue monthly tickets at the same rate as quarterly tickets.

RADCLIFFE GIVES OUT THE WINNERS OF SCHOLARSHIPS

The following scholarships, as announced today, have been awarded at Radcliffe College for the year:

Austin scholarships—Charlotte F. Babcock, A. B. 1906, A. M. 1909; Myrtle M. Mann, A. B. Smith 1908, A. M. Radcliffe Institute 1907, and Florence Driscoll, class of 1911.

Barr scholarships—Emelie C. Burford, Margaret M. Grimshaw and Edith M. Richmond, class of 1911; Edith E. Benson, Lucy B. Puryear, A. B. Hollingshead and Violet B. Robinson, class of 1912.

Harvard annex alumnae scholarship—Virginia A. Bush, University of Utah, A. B. 1906.

Agnes Irwin scholarship—Susan K. Gillean, A. B., Newcomb, 1903; A. M., Tulane, 1905.

Joanna Horr scholarship—Gertrude H. Rideout, class of 1911.

Maria Denny Fay scholarship—Bessie London, class of 1912.

Josiah M. Fiske scholarship—Grace M. Harriman, class of 1912.

Elizabeth C. Agassiz scholarship—Margaret T. Fales, class of 1912; Ethel Schoonmaker, transferred to 1912, one half to each.

Abby W. May scholarship—Genevieve F. Mathews, class of 1912.

Ella Lowell Lyman scholarships—Susie E. Sherman, class of 1912; Dorothy Castlehun, class of 1913.

James A. Woolson scholarship—Marguerite S. Wood, class of 1912.

Caroline A. Kennard scholarship—Elizabeth M. Cooper, class of 1913.

Mary Eliot Parkman scholarship—Hazel M. Cushing, class of 1913.

Sarah Sherburne Langdon Haven scholarships—Edith M. Gartland, class of 1913; Helen L. Gustin, class of 1914.

Margaret Rae Ingols scholarship—Eleanor W. Brown, class of 1913.

Cantabrigia scholarship—Alice A. Kelly, class of 1913.

Choral society scholarships—Ethel M. Smith, class of 1911; Mabel M. Wilber, class of 1913.

OUTDOOR DANCE IS NEW FEATURE AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—An outdoor dance is to be given this afternoon by the girls of the department of hygiene and physical education of Wellesley. The West playground is admirably suited for a dance; its smooth clipped greenward and encompassing wall of trees form a very pretty ballroom.

Bar and folk dances are to be the features and all guests are requested to wear gymnasium shoes.

Results of the Glee Club trials announced today by Miss Gertrude Rugg of Worcester, president for the year, are as follows:

Class of 1911—Alice Smart and Emily Godding.

1912—Constance Block, Josephine Pittman and Helen Goss.

1913—Ruth Hypes.

The preacher at the morning service on Sunday at Houghton Memorial chapel will be the Rev. L. Clark Seelye, president emeritus of Smith College. In the evening, there will be special music and the Rev. Henry S. Coffin will speak.

Hold Religious Meeting
Tomorrow Afternoon at
Tremont Temple for Men



J. CAMPBELL WHITE.
Speaker at Sunday's gathering under auspices of united movement by religious societies in Boston.

A meeting for men will be held in Tremont Temple Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock under the auspices of a number of men's religious organizations of Boston and vicinity, which constitute the united men's movement.

Another meeting will be held at the same time and place on Oct. 16. Admission is by ticket.

Tomorrow's meeting will be addressed by J. Campbell White of New York, general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, upon "The Challenge of Christ to Modern Men." There will be music by the Fish jubilee male quartette. The second meeting will be addressed by Fred B. Smith of New York city, religious work secretary of the international committee of young men's Christian associations.

GREATHLY ENLARGED CLASSES BEGIN WORK AT PROSPECT UNION

Prospect Union for men near Central square, Cambridge, threw open its doors for the first classes for the season today.

An unusually large number of men have already applied for membership for this early in the year, making it quite certain that last year's enrollment of 475 will be passed. An informal house warming was held last evening and a large number of people from Cambridge and surrounding towns took advantage of it.

F. W. Mansfield, chief counsel of the American Federation of Labor; Professor Coolidge, president of the corporation, and acting Mayor James were the speakers of the evening and were enthusiastically applauded by prospective members and their families. The history and purpose of the union were briefly told.

OLD COLONY CLUB CALENDAR GIVEN FOR NEW SEASON

(Continued from Page One.)

The visitor is president of the Sadharan Brahmo Somaj, and principal of Calcutta City College. He has come to Boston to lecture on the theistic church of India.

Mr. Maitra will remain until the end of October and will accept invitations to speak, whenever possible, in the interest of his cause. He is living at 114 West Newton street. Mr. Maitra speaks English perfectly.

"Cooperation between the West and the East, for the intellectual, social and political regeneration of India is what the great body of my people desire," said Mr. Maitra. "The outrages committed have been regarded with abhorrence and denounced by the educated portion of the people, who are in favor of friendly cooperation. We want to make progress by means of constitutional agitation."

Mr. Maitra expressed strong disapproval of the importance given in the west to material comforts and love of luxuriuous living. These traits are being developed, he says, among those of the east who have received western education.

The east excels in temperance, he declared, and in this respect occupies a unique position. The mass of the people are total abstainers and temperance and plain living are two great lessons that the east has had for the west. Mr. Maitra is a great admirer of Emerson.

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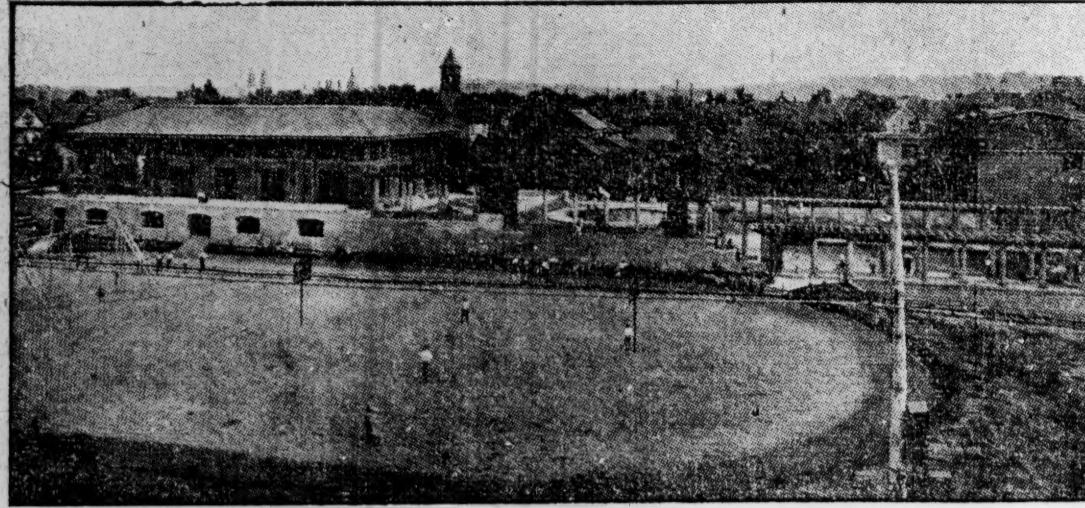
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Playgrounds Aim to Make Beneficial Enjoyment a Habit



BAMBERGER PARK RECREATION CENTER, DAYTON, O.

Here are provisions for indoor and outdoor activities, for children and grown persons, and the place is an ornament to the center of the city, in which it is located.

Different Stages of Child Activity, With Their Special Requirements, Met by Recreation Centers.

JUVENILE PROBLEMS

By Everett B. Mayo.

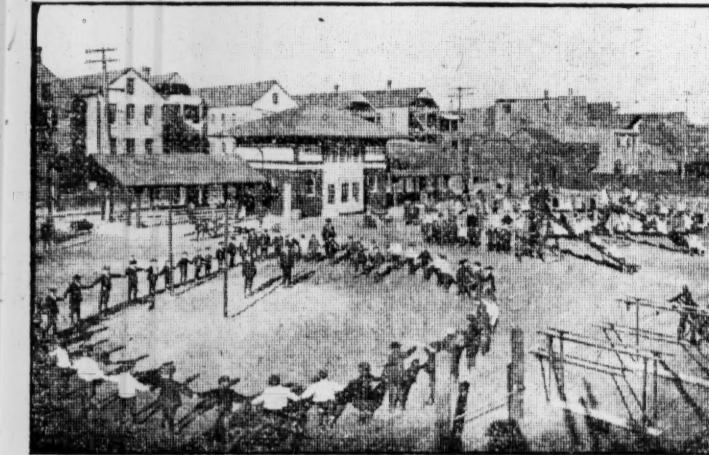
Playgrounds and public recreation facilities aim to make a habit of beneficial enjoyment. By planting the idea as a juvenile habit, the boys and girls will carry it on into life. This is a theory back of the playground movement. To adopt it practically there is a general division of children into three sections according to natural requirements and inclinations.

The first age period runs until about the sixth birthday. Simple games, play and first attempts at self-expression are the usual natural activities. Here come the sand piles, mud pies and dirt building creations.

The next period covers the time until the twelfth or fifteenth birthday. Activity is the trade mark of this age. Destructiveness is noticeable; the desire to tear things to pieces to find out what is inside. Boys begin to take interest in adventure stories and start toward a realization that some day they will grow up into men and be able to do the things grown up folks prevent them from doing. It is the function of the playground to provide activities in variety so that the natural instincts may be properly guided. Gymnastics and athletics are important helps, for girls as well as boys. Each form of activity assists in using up the vast amount of energy that a normal boy or girl ought to have during these formative years.

But it is the third age-period that real trouble of the problem grows complex. The average parent describes the boys, and girls too, as mischievous. The average normal boy joins baseball, basketball and football teams, if he can. If he can and does, then the chances of his being mixed up with a "gang" for mischief or law-breaking are much reduced. If he does not have such opportunities presented in ways that look promising to him, then he may be found on the street corners. It is a function of playgrounds and recreation centers to find bait so attractive as to catch the boy of this age and show him glimpses of more useful and equally enjoyable activities. The girl of this age is a problem quite as much as is the boy, but of a different variety. He is now starting to become a man; she is starting to become a woman. A playground offers aid to her as well as to him.

This division of young people according to ages, for playground purposes, finds some dissenters. They prefer to classify according to size, according to growth and development. This is especially useful in districts having children of various foreign stock. An Italian boy of 10 may be the mental and physical equal of a boy of 12 or 14 years from colonial American ancestry. But for the purposes of this article it is sufficient to know that there are certain well defined assortments of activities provided for children



FIVE AND A HALF ACRE PLAYGROUND.

A Chicago recreation center, the buildings of which are intended mainly for shelter.

to whom they are especially suitable, for educational and recreative purposes.

At this time, from the age of about 16 to 20, the coming citizen begins to realize that he has a relation to the rest of humanity. He begins to cultivate, consciously or unconsciously, the faculty of citizenship, helped or hindered according to his surroundings and according to the help given him. Equally so the girl begins to tend toward those interests that belong to normal womanhood. Thus is it plain that somebody must be in charge of a playground if it is to provide the strengthening aid needed by these developing future citizens.

As no playground will run itself successfully for any length of time, a supervisor or some trained person of the right caliber is as necessary as the land, and even more important than the equipment. A competent man or woman can make a playground with a piece of land and a lamp post, says one who has had the experience. Children often make playgrounds from a pile of bricks. Nevertheless ample equipment is an essential fundamental.

An unsupervised playground is worse than none at all, by as much as it is given backing by official maintenance. It strengthens the conviction of some that freedom means license to do as they please, regardless of anybody else. An important function of the person directing playground activities is to see that all get a fair show. To interfere with free play or to create an atmosphere of restraint is certainly not a part of a playground teacher's duty.

As we come to realize that playgrounds are—or should be—recreation centers—centers for the recreative needs of the communities in which they are located—then we can more easily understand why such institutions deserve and receive municipal support. As factors in the present day tendencies to provide inducements for people to use more freely the open air and to be active out of doors, such institutions are especially useful.

The true function of a municipal recreation center is to be a stimulus to the activities of its section quite as much as a place inside which such things may be carried on. This means that the administrative policy back of the whole scheme must be fundamentally sound

and in harmony with the needs of the people within its territory. It means that supervision or direction is the key to such successful results as will meet the approval of the people and the officials endeavoring to serve.

More than games and exercises are necessary. It is well to devote much thought and careful preparation to carrying out plans that will make each institution a center for various forms of interesting and beneficial occupation aside from play, games, athletics or gymnastics. Where this policy is followed intelligently, results have been satisfactory. Special attention to the social side is one way of attaining this end.

Playgrounds and recreation centers may be used as points of departure, as inspiration headquarters, for features that extend throughout the community. Buffalo playground directors have organized walking trips for boys and camping trips for girls. Swimming parties are popular. In Chicago there is an interesting feature known as the Saturday afternoon walks, gathered by a group of people who volunteered to undertake this method for furthering outdoor life and an appreciation of the natural beauty around the city. This work is not conducted in connection with any recreation center but is closely related to the purposes of those institutions. It is mainly for people employed in offices, engaged in professions or otherwise prevented from enjoying outdoor recreation except outside of working hours.

In the vicinity of practically every town and city there are inviting sections of woodland, hills, mountains or water, as well as fields, that can be easily reached without much expenditure of time or money. Public parks offer possibilities along this line which may afford relief from city life and may add variety to town or country life at all seasons of the year. The Chicago method includes Saturday walks to various outlying points of interest, the excursionists cooperating in the small expense. Holiday trips sometimes cover a full day and occasionally there are week-end trips of two or three days.

The growing belief that public schools can do more for pupils if a definite portion of school time is spent outdoors finds in the playgrounds a ready ally. Children may be effectively educated while playing and indulging in other occupations quite as well as while engaged with books indoors, provided equally competent instruction guides the work. The

interest in public playgrounds has grown to emphatically worldwide proportions within a few years, and the great benefit of these institutions is universally recognized. The Christian Science Monitor has had prepared a series of five articles dealing with different phases of the playground question, the second of which appears today.

popularity of the boy scout movement contains a hint of another line of usefulness for playgrounds and other places of public recreation.

In a modern playground as a rallying point for neighborhood interests, there is room for teaching from actual experience laws of right living. There big brothers and sisters may cultivate desirable social relationship. Fathers and mothers may become better neighbors and more worthy citizens of city, state and country. The same rule applies to all affairs of life.

A playground is, of course, for the benefit of children, and their needs must be primary consideration. But playgrounds as a whole should not be altogether for children. There should be adequate provision for those beyond the age of childhood. One of the defects with such public parks and fields as are open to sports like baseball, football and others is that they are used almost exclusively for the big boys and young men. As a rule the children get no chance, unless special sections are set aside for their sole accommodation. A playground supported by a town or city ought to be made valuable for all the people; at least for all the people in the neighborhood in which it is located. If all classes cannot be provided for in one recreation center, there should be two or more. In some cases this has been accomplished by having a playground for small children attached to a schoolhouse where it does duty both in and out of school hours, and a larger playground for the older boys' ball games and athletics. However, an adequate recreation center with ample grounds and buildings, properly equipped and rightly administered is preferable.

A public playground should be as much for all the people who want to use it as should be a public park, or, according to present day views, a schoolhouse. The arrangement of grounds and buildings to meet this conception of public service is an important point to insure their proper use and to prevent various activities from conflicting. A building of some sort is needed on every playground, mainly for a playing place for children, a shelter and resting place, or to store equipment; but it ought to contain a gymnasium, shower baths and lockers, perhaps a branch library if the neighborhood is not otherwise supplied, a hall for public meetings and social purposes, and other conveniences according to local needs.

Where the playground borders on pond, lake, river or ocean aquatic activities are always enjoyed, swimming under instruction being one form. In some cities periodic public festivals are features. They help arouse local interest, provide social pleasure to those who might never find the playground at other times, and offer a focal point for the season's program.

Putting a playground into a community that does not possess one is a project worthy of careful preparation. If it is to be a worthy recreation center, nothing less than a careful investigation of needs and conditions will serve the purpose. One of the first things necessary is a taking account of stock by people who can recognize and classify what they find. Then should come an adequate, far-sighted plan in outline to cover the needs discovered. The plan need not be carried out at once, but it can be outlined to be worked out as money, needs of the people and other practical considerations make feasible.

Chicago acted along this line in part and is still progressing. Philadelphia has a plan, made after a year's careful study, which is calculated to meet the wants of that community for years to come. Furthermore, it has created, as nearly as present laws will permit, a special department in its municipal government, to carry out the primary features of the plan immediately. This marks a point of advance as plainly as did the creation of Chicago's \$10,000,000 group of South Parks recreation centers, or the remarkable popular vote in favor of similar provision for 40 towns and cities of Massachusetts.

During the club season the bowling alleys receive much attention. Every Saturday night bowling tournaments for the men are held, and the women also have their tournaments weekly.

Other features on the club's calendar are concerts given by professional talent once a month, ladies' matinee bridge, mixed bowling matches, dances and numerous other special forms of enjoyment.

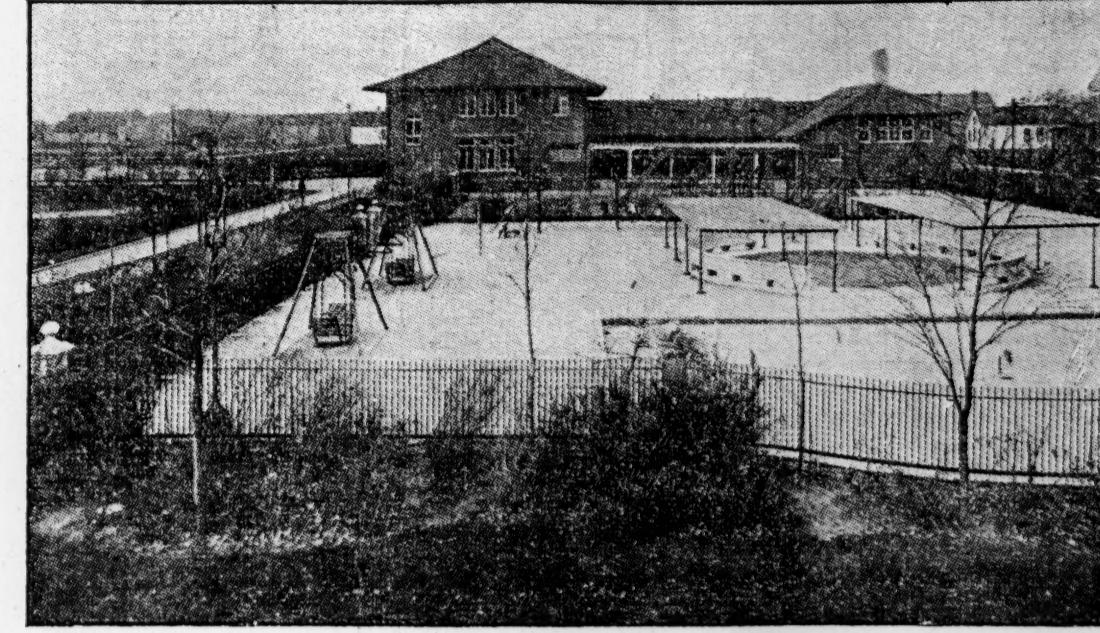
The card room on the second floor is attractive, as is the billiard and pool room which extends the entire length of the building on the ground floor. All rooms have immense open fireplaces which are a great attraction in the winter months.

The Hunnewell Club was formed in 1895 in a dwelling house on Hunnewell hill by a few residents of that locality and its membership restricted entirely to that vicinity. Its principle of temperance has been strictly adhered to.

This feature has been the means of bringing into the club many members who heretofore had been unknown to club circles.

In March, each year, the club gives its annual amateur theatricals. They are participated in by club members and given in the ballroom which has a modernly equipped stage.

The present officers of the club are



FULLY EQUIPPED RECREATION CENTER.

Institution at Cornell square, Chicago, where sand courts, playgrounds, open-air gyms, athletic field and facilities for water sports are provided. The buildings serve as social gathering places for the neighborhood, as well as for gyms, bath houses and club headquarters.

HUNNEWELL CLUB IN NEWTON PROVIDES MANY ATTRACTIONS



THE HUNNEWELL CLUB AT NEWTON.

Building at Eldridge and Church streets has housed organization since April, 1898.

Organization Possesses Building and Has 250 Resident Members, While Waiting List Shows Its Popularity.

BOWLING A FEATURE

ONE of the most attractive social organizations in Boston's suburbs is the Hunnewell Club of Newton.

The building, a magnificent structure, both inside and out, is situated at Eldridge and Church streets in Newton proper.

There are to date 250 resident members and 13 non-resident members. The ever-present waiting list shows the popularity of the institution. It is, in the truest sense of the word, a neighborhood club, and one of its most unique features is the "neighborhood night" held once a month, when the families attend and enjoy informal dancing and entertainments.

Two tennis courts are the only form of outdoor recreation facilities connected with the club. These receive daily the best of care, keeping them in the prime of condition all the time. Throughout the summer these are largely patronized, especially by the younger members.

The Newton Bowling League, comprising eight clubs, was conceived and started by the Hunnewell Club, which since the league started has proved one of the most active members, always being represented by a strong team of bowlers.

One of the greatest features of the club is its bowling alleys. There are five which could not be excelled by any alleys in the country. They have recently been equipped with the new pin spotters.

During the club season the bowling alleys receive much attention. Every Saturday night bowling tournaments for the men are held, and the women also have their tournaments weekly.

Other features on the club's calendar are concerts given by professional talent once a month, ladies' matinee bridge, mixed bowling matches, dances and numerous other special forms of enjoyment.

The card room on the second floor is attractive, as is the billiard and pool room which extends the entire length of the building on the ground floor. All rooms have immense open fireplaces which are a great attraction in the winter months.

The Hunnewell Club was formed in 1895 in a dwelling house on Hunnewell hill by a few residents of that locality and its membership restricted entirely to that vicinity. Its principle of temperance has been strictly adhered to.

This feature has been the means of bringing into the club many members who heretofore had been unknown to club circles.

In March, each year, the club gives its annual amateur theatricals. They are participated in by club members and given in the ballroom which has a modernly equipped stage.

The present officers of the club are



OLIVER M. FISHER.

President of Hunnewell Club, which furnishes popular social center in Newton neighborhood.

President, Oliver M. Fisher; vice-president, Henry Tolman; secretary, Henry W. Jarvis; treasurer, A. W. B. Huff. The directors are, Ralph W. Angier, Walter H. Barker, Clarence C. Smith, Fred A. Gay, Fred A. Wilcox, George H. Snyder, Louis D. Gibbs.

PHONE WORKERS HEAR RATE TALKS

Boston Plant Chapter of the Telephone Employees Association held its first meeting of the season Friday evening at the American house with about 250 people present, including guests from Portland, Brockton and Lawrence.

The evening was devoted to a lucid explanation of the new telephone rates by W. B. Northrop and Edward Shattuck, special agents of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Further opposition to the new scale of rates came Friday from Dedham and Medford, a unanimous vote being taken by the Men's Club of the Methodist church in Dedham that the new rates were detrimental to Dedham users' interests.

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On by the way: we happen to have some sample rugs from Japan at \$25 and \$35 each that will please you if you want something with which to make a noise.

Walter M. Hatch & Co.

43 and 45 SUMMER STREET

WORLD PETROLEUM TRADE IS STAKE FOR RIVAL OIL COMBINES

NEW YORK—The Times today prints the following cable from London:

"Keen interest is taken in London in the great war which has begun between the Standard Oil Company and the Shell Trading and Transport Company for the control of the world's petroleum trade."

"While the Standard's capital is given as \$300,000,000, the Shell Company, of which Sir Marcus Samuel is chairman, and its allied concerns are said to represent a capital of \$200,000,000.

"The Shell Company is quite confident of its ability to beat the American trust and is already attacking the Standard on the latter's own ground by sending large consignments of oil to the United States.

"Since the battle began the price of petrol in this country has gone down seven cents a gallon.

"A Berlin despatch to the London Daily Mail says the Standard Oil Company dominates the German market, and the only effect of rate cutting would be to strengthen the American hold upon it."

UNIVERSITY GETS \$200,000.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The regents of the University of Michigan have just received official notification of a \$200,000 bequest of Arthur Hill of Saginaw, to be used in building an auditorium for the university.

FIRMS LOSE CHARTERS.

GUTHRIE, Okla.—Between 7000 and 8000 corporations, both foreign and domestic, doing business in Oklahoma have absolutely forfeited their rights to existence in the state. The corporation license tax became delinquent Oct. 1.

Again---About ORIENTAL RUGS CHAPTER 2

We believe truth is more attractive than misrepresentation. For this reason we have consistently refused to weave tales around our Oriental rugs and then attach fictitious values to them.

If you are an admirer of Oriental rugs you will be interested in the following announcement:

Recently we had an opportunity to purchase a lot of fine rugs at low prices. The sizes ranged from 3 to 5 feet in width by 4 to 10 feet in length. We accepted the offer and marked some of the rugs \$25, some \$35 and others \$50. Many rug houses would charge double what we ask for them.

Now, we haven't told you a romantic tale about this lot of rugs, so you will not have to pay for that part of it. All we charge for is actual rug value.

BILLBOARD CAMPAIGN TAKES STEP FROM EUROPE

LOWLY but surely the agitation against the billboard is making headway. It is not a local matter; cities all over the United States, wherever there are influences making for good taste and refinement and love of beauty, have taken the question in hand, to good purpose; until it may now fairly be claimed that American municipalities can see for the future that subjugation of the florid, the ugly, the coarse, the ultra-conspicuous types of signs that have been so admirably thrust out by the best-governed cities of Europe.

The movement so far as Massachusetts is concerned may be said to center in the Massachusetts Civic League, although numerous business men's organizations and women's clubs are lending their aid and influence. All help of organized bodies is welcome, for, as Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the league, said in discussing the situation this week, "any effort to preserve the natural beauties of the state and the architectural features of a town from the defacement of the billboard, must be backed by the sentiment of the people before adequate progress can be made; but arouse public opinion and sooner or later it is bound to win."

That is why the league in its work to eliminate the billboard is giving a great deal of its time to what it calls educational campaign. While the public at large is offended by the glaring advertisements that stare at them from buildings and tall fences in city streets and deface the natural beauties of the country and grandeur of the scenery wherever one may go, it is not awake to the extent of the defacement, nor its own responsibility in the matter, or enough so to take adequate measures to prevent it. In Massachusetts a vigorous campaign is being carried on, largely in connection with the work of the league, and many cities elsewhere in New England or in the middle and far West, are also taking measures to save themselves from the encroachments of the bill poster.

Massachusetts' interest is just now entering in a measure to come up before the highway commission this month. Under the title of "Relative to Defacing Natural Scenery," a bill was introduced into the last Legislature to repeal the last sentence of chapter 208, section 115, revised laws of Massachusetts. This, if done, will allow the highway commission, mayors and selectmen, to permit signs of any kind within the public highways and to punish by a fine of \$500 or imprisonment, any one who destroys such a sign. The hearing is set for Oct. 26, at 2:30 p. m. Those opposed to the repeal are urged to notify the commission before that date. The bill is the outcome of a dispute between a hotel keeper and garage owner in Stockbridge, who had removed the signs from the official signposts and substituted their own, and citizens of the place who in turn tore down these private announcements.

Action not dissimilar to this has been taken in different parts of the state. Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, whose summer home is at Mattapoisett, wrote to all firms advertising on billboards, asking them to remove their signs. All but one acceded. Advertisements painted on fences and rocks she herself removed by hiring a painter to go about with his paint and brush and paint the legends out with some neutral color.

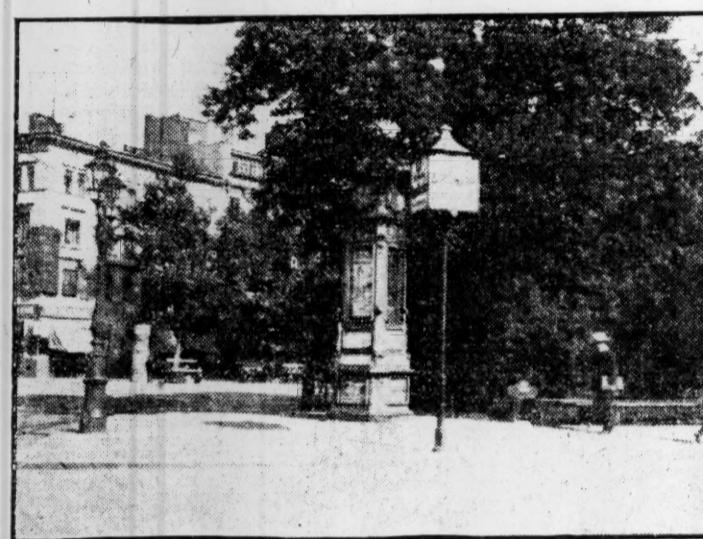
In Blandford, Mass., a committee of citizens remove all such signs erected or painted in their town or about it. The determination of Congressman Gillette, as contained in a letter to the press, not to use any commodity advertised in this way has been an incentive in many parts of the country. The Mountain Society of Montclair, N. J., has been making it known to merchants that such advertising is objectionable to its members, stating that if the stores wish the society members' trade and that of their families the advertising must be done in a different way.

Women of a small town in the West, stirred to keep it free from such defacements, asked the grocers of that place to remove roadside signs regarding a certain cereal. The grocers laughed at them. Thereupon no more cereal of that particular brand was bought at any store. When next the agent for that line of groceries came for his regular order, he found his previous delivery standing practically untouched upon the shelves. The lesson was forceful and effective.

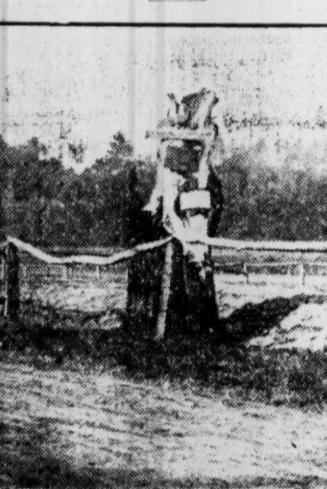
The Hon. John W. Peck, chairman of the legislative committee, Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, O., says there is only one phase of the billboard nuisance that is really open to discussion, and this is the legal. "It is one of the strange anomalies of our modern civic life that we spend annually millions of dollars in the beautification of our cities by the development of our parks, the construction of boulevards, the cultivation of trees, flowers and shrubbery, the erection of statues and fountains and otherwise," he says, "and yet we permit the beautifying effects of all this



A NURENBERG KIOSK.
Type of modern advertising device that replaces billboards in that ancient city.



BERLIN STREET ADVERTISING.
One of the kiosks which are used to display commercial signs, thus dispensing with billboards.



AMERICAN "KIOSK."
Stump of tree used as a pillar on which to tack signs and bills for local advertising.

painstaking expenditure to be to a great extent offset by the cheapest and commonest of disfigurements, the billboard."

The campaign conducted by this club has culminated in the adoption of a code of regulations embraced in the building ordinance of the city.

New York won a recent victory when it succeeded in prohibiting a certain line of buses operating in Fifth avenue from plastering the outside of their vehicles with advertising signs in the manner that is in vogue in London. The court rendered a decision that they had secured their rights for transportation, not for advertising. Chicago, Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Hartford, Conn., St. Louis, Mo., other cities and many states are waging war upon the billboard, devoting their efforts not to its abolition but to its regulation. Size, material, conditions of placement so that no board will afford a hiding place for criminals or fire risk, and the character of the legend all come in for strict supervision.

The great need, so Mr. Hartman thinks, is for the people who are op-

ESTABLISHED 1886.

INCORPORATED 1902.

WE HAVE SOLD
COAL TO SATISFIED
CUSTOMERS FOR OVER
SEVENTY YEARS

CAREFUL DELIVERY

years. They are instructed to use the greatest care and it is a rare thing to receive a complaint on that score from a customer.

The STETSON COAL COMPANY
WHARF AND MAIN OFFICE FIRST ST., FOOT OF 1ST.

We have in our employ careful and reliable men, many of whom have been with us for 20,000 members.

DR. C. J. HEXAMER COMING.
Dr. C. J. Hexamer, president of the national German-American Alliance, will visit Boston next Monday as the guest of the Boston branch of the alliance. The national organization numbers about

CHINESE WARSHIP CONTRACTS.
LONDON—A dispatch from Peking says it is officially stated that China's reported contracts for warships with Americans firms have not been given out and are not likely to go to the United States.

GOOD GOVERNMENT
CLUB AT HAZLETON
OUTLINES PURPOSE

Open Letter States That It Will Follow Only Competent, Fearless and Honest Leadership.

EXPOSE CIVIC EVILS

HAZLETON, Pa.—The Power City Good Government Club, an organization aiming to promote the ends of clean politics and efficient public service, an organization which has been in existence about three months and which is expected soon to have a membership of 500, has challenged the attention of politicians in this vicinity by making public its objects and program in a letter given to the press.

The young men at the head of the movement have jolted the politicians on several occasions, and from the fact that the latter have been unable to get on the inside thus far to learn of the exact objects, the announcement came as a big surprise.

Ira Mann, of this city, financial secretary of the club, is the candidate of the Keystone party for representative from the first Luzerne district.

The open letter, addressed to the citizens of Hazleton, follows:

"The Power City Good Government Club has been organized to put forth such effort as it may for the general good of the community. It hopes to avoid personalities and selfishness in all of its contests; it elects to grow in membership and in value of service strictly upon principle.

"We have not builded without a full knowledge of opposition and ridicule at the hands of individuals; of false imputation and unjust criticism from partisans; of bold and deliberate plotting at dissension within our ranks by gangsters; of cunning methods to thwart our aims by sinister politicians. All of this we anticipate, and then some.

"Nevertheless, we are planning our work, and propose to carry it out as best we can, regardless of every dispensation now foreseen or which may develop hereafter.

"We are determined that every citizen shall be well informed upon all important questions in which this club may take issue and upon which you shall have a voice through the medium of the ballot—a ballot which our ideal shall hold to be conscientious, honest, fairly counted and justly recorded.

"Our aims will be made known from time to time through the medium of pamphlets and through the columns of the public press. At present we are perfecting organization in every ward of the city, which have direct representation in the management of the club's affairs. Every member of the club has equal voice in the election of its officers and equal opportunity to labor for the ends to be attained.

"What is everybody's business is apparently nobody's business, but whatever tends to contribute toward the general uplifting and upbuilding of the community will be our business. We will usurp no power except leadership in every movement we may inaugurate, and will concede that right to others who may seek our cooperation. We will recognize no boss, neither without nor within our ranks, but will follow competent, fearless and honest leadership for the city's advancement.

"We will refuse to support for public office any candidate who shall attempt to purchase the club's influence and will publicly expose his efforts at corruption.

"We will command the actions and uphold the hands of every worthy official. We will endeavor to expose tools and grafters."

PRINCETON MEN GIVE
SYRIAN DOOR MODEL
TO BERLIN MUSEUM

PRINCETON, N. J.—A replica of the cast of the portal of the great temple of Baal Shamin at Sia, belonging to the collection of casts made by the Princeton archeological expedition to Syria of 1904-5, has just been completed and is now being boxed for shipment to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin.

The original of this doorway is in a ruined condition at the site of what is now known as Sia, in the mountains of the Hauran in the ancient Roman province of Arabia. The portal formed the entrance to a colonaded court in front of the temple of Baal Shamin, which was the most important religious building in the upper part of the ancient kingdom of the Nabataeans. It was built in 37 B. C., while this part of the Nabataean kingdom was closely in touch with the kingdom of Herod the Great, just about 100 years before the Nabataean kingdom became part of the Roman empire.

The gateway was in a state of ruin when found by the Princeton expedition. Some of the most important parts

DOMESTIC RUGS

Our September Sales were 40% ahead of two years ago and 10% ahead of last year

THE REASON

UNIFORM RETAIL PRICES BEING ESTABLISHED BY THE MANUFACTURERS

Our Prices are as Low as the Lowest and Our Assortment Very Much Larger

We show all the newest and choicest designs from all the leading manufacturers in greater variety than can be found elsewhere.

Discontinued patterns, in many instances just as desirable as any we carry, are shown AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Carpets
Rugs

John H. Pray & Sons Co.

646-658 Washington St., Opp. Boylston St.

Upholstery
Wall Paper

COLORADO STATIONS
TO GET DATA ON RIO
GRANDE WATERSHEDRAISE \$17,500,000
FOR PANAMA FAIR
AT SAN FRANCISCO

A. G. Spalding Tells About
Plans People of California
Have Made for the Exposition
in 1915.

RAISE

\$17,500,000

FOR

PANAMA

FAIR

AT

SAN

FRANCISCO

RAISE

\$17,500,000

FOR

PANAMA

FAIR

AT

THE HOUSEHOLD

ESTIC ECONOMY

works in a wide field.

enter into every purchase and the outlay of each dollar.

An effect of the intelligent application of economy to domestic affairs is to raise it from the depth of drudgery to which it may have fallen to the level of any allied business in the world. It broadens both the scope of work and the outlook of the woman who is at the helm, making the former at some points of vital interest to the welfare of humanity. She is not, therefore, bounded by confining walls, but has all the world before her, demanding her attention and study. There is no possibility of monotony. Farming, grazing, fisheries, manufacture, politics, national, state and local affairs, society, art—all enter into the immediate concerns of the home and should have the serious attention of the homekeeper. Many matters not evident on the surface, such as conditions of production, humanitarian and otherwise, should be considered by every woman in the conduct of her household affairs in order to bring the best results both for her family and the world at large.

Thus it is seen that the woman who is awake to her privileges and opportunities as a housekeeper does not think of her sphere as narrow or limited, but as embracing the whole social realm. As she pursues her way she will find it unfolding before her in ever broadening interest. She will learn to look upon it as a continuous education and opportunity for doing good to her neighbor, her standards growing higher in accord with the advancement of mankind.

Southern Hearth Broom— You Can Make

HAVE you a fireplace that you like to keep nicely brushed up, or any other little corner that needs occasional dusting? A hearth brush is a very easy thing to have and an attractive addition to the furniture of any fireplace, colonial or modern.

Go or send to some broom factory for a handful of the longest broomcorn stalks. You may get them nearly three feet long, but 20 inches or two feet will be plenty long enough, and 10 cents will cover the price. Take as many as you can grasp in one hand, say a bundle as thick as your wrist and soak the stems in water for an hour. Hot water is best. This will make them swell a little, but will make them far softer and easier to work with.

Now take ordinary brown binder or wrapping vine, the rougher the better, make a slipnoose round the bundle below the middle, holding the ends uppermost and the broom end on the round, and wind tightly, as tightly as you can pull the twine, making a collar of twine about an inch long. The ends can be secured by sewing them into the stems with a mattress needle or rusting them through with a hairpin. Make another collar like it about halfway up and a third two or three inches from the butt end of the stems, and your broom is done and ready for use as soon as dry. And you will have a real southern hearth broom, practically indestructible.

Facing Skirts

The facing of a skirt may be pieced a number of times, but should be cut the exact shape of the lower edge of the skirt. It should be fitted to the right side of the skirt to the required depth, edge stitched, turned to the wrong side, and hemmed or stitched to position. The braid is sewed on the under side of the hem, hemmed on the edge, and fastened with a sort of running stitch to the lower edge. If the facing is left open one point a stiff card may be slipped between the facing and the skirt; if the sewing is done over a card, which is slipped along as the sewer progresses, there will be no fear of picking the stitches through to the other side.

There is one main chimney with large

Theater for Women

Gertrude Kingston has completed in London a theater for women. She has made a study of the wants of women in the theater and has made every provision she believes will be required in a playhouse. She has given especial attention to the cloakrooms, providing extra large boxes, where the biggest hats and the most elaborate wraps may be stored.

Another novelty is a receptacle by each seat for gloves, opera glasses, chocolates, handkerchiefs and such things as a woman may wish to take to the theater, but which she has been compelled to hold during the performance.

To Make Hand Tucks

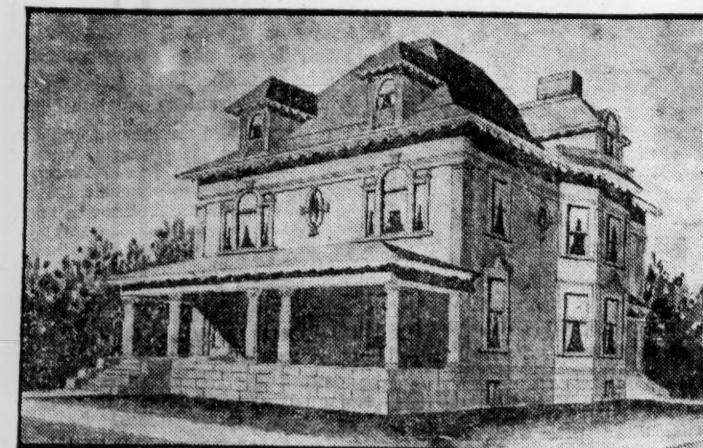
When hand tucks are to be used on children's cases they should be carefully made, and the one kept perfectly straight to use as a guide for the others. The best way to do this is to set one thread, not pull it out, but sufficiently to show the straight line, and crease the tuck in this line. After the width of the tuck if the space between each is decided, use a check card as a measure for all the other tucks.

Costly Slippers

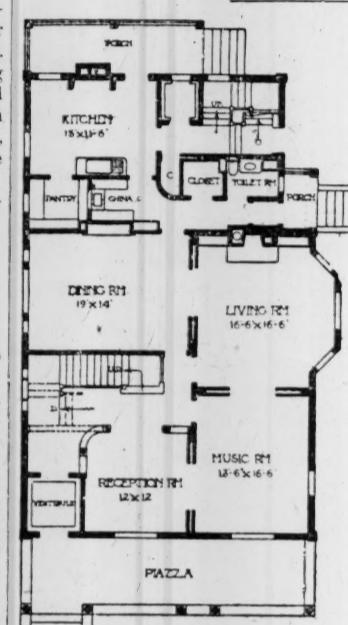
Street shoes of calfskin and even of patent leather will be severely tailor made with plain-seams, and with only the smallest eyelets. The evening slippers and pumps will be elaborate as the individual taste and purse will warrant. They will be made of velvet, satin, kid or suede, and will be decorated with fancy roses of ribbon, tulle or flowers.

Moss for Millinery

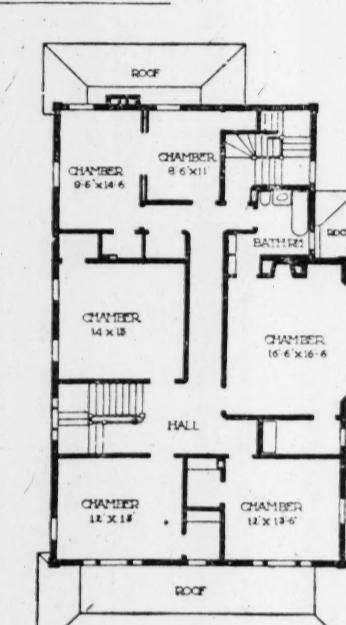
A field of industry that was opened in Jamaica about 25 years ago now promises to become of international importance, says the *Brook Eagle*. At present it is employing several hundreds of men, women and children. It is the curing of a peculiar sea moss and the manufacturing of it into millinery decorations.



TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE FOR A CITY LOT.
Estimated cost, \$6500. Hardwood floors throughout. Floor of main piazza laid with cement tile.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

THIS house is designed by Architect Charles S. Sedgwick for a city lot. It is commodious, having all the accommodations and conveniences of a strictly up-to-date house. The size is 34 feet in width by 56 feet in depth, exclusive of piazzas. It is designed to be of frame construction throughout, thoroughly well built and of best materials, using heavy studs for the outside walls and good-sized timbers, and all of the construction first class in every respect.

The first-story floor is elevated four feet above the grade and the stories nine feet six inches and eight feet six inches in the clear, with the basement eight feet. The entrance is at the left-hand side, with a reception-room and music-room in front, with living-room and dining-room back, the four rooms opening together en-suite, with wide sliding doors. At the rear of dining-room and living-room is a crossway hall, with side entrance, large coat closet and toilet-room. At the rear is the kitchen, with butler's pantry and china closet, also a rear stairs leading from basement to third story. The rooms are large in size and well lighted.

The finish of the first story is hardwood, and the second story is in natural pine and the floors throughout hardwood. The estimated cost of this house is \$6500. It is colonial in style, having good detail, with pilasters on the outer angles and the house covered with narrow siding. The floor of the main piazza is laid with cement tile.

fireplace in the living-room and rear chimney, with kitchen range and laundry directly below with drying-room in connection. The second story has four large front chambers and two small rear chambers, connected with sliding doors for children. All rooms are provided with ample clothes closets, and there is one large bathroom. In the front of the basement is a large amusement-room, connected directly with the main floor by the main staircase. The attic story is finished with rooms for servants, storerooms, storage, etc.

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The "Pilgrim" Progress Perfect and Peerless Laundry Work

Our newly adopted methods enable us to give the most excellent laundry work in style, finish and service.

To the individual and family who appreciate good laundry work which has a touch of individuality and distinctiveness in quality they have only to try OUR method to be convinced that we can produce work that will satisfy the most fastidious.

It is our pleasure to absolutely guarantee work which we produce and our charges are such that will coincide with any purse, because we aim to give the best at the least possible cost.

The handling of laundry at our plant and in our delivery service is done with the utmost care to give satisfactory results, and we cordially solicit your business.

"A TRIAL IS WORTH WHILE."
WRITE OR TELEPHONE

The Pilgrim Laundry Co.

65 Allerton Street, Telephone Box 2880 Boston, Mass.

Good Designs for Homes—No. 2 New Fabrics for Fancy Needlework

THE needleworker will welcome the new and attractive materials which have been brought out this year for the working of such articles as pillowslips, table-covers, centerpieces and boudoir sets.

One of these is an ercu fabric, closely resembling rep, but cross ribbed with a much finer cord. The ground is the color of unbleached linen, but it has irregular lengthwise stripes of a darker ercu shade.

Another material is apparently rather loosely woven, but is kept firm by the arrangement of the cross threads in a honeycomb weave. Still a third has a slightly irregular plain weave.

Soft white canvas cloth in a basket weave is another novelty, and is brown linen for the purposes of embroidery.

All of these materials may be had plain or stamped in various designs at any notion or fancy work shop, and offer endless possibilities for the larger and freer forms of embroidery.

SECRET OF RIGHT WALL PAPER

Have a roll sent to try its effect.

THE treatment of walls is a subject of never-ending delight, so many things enter into it to make each problem an individual one. I once heard a woman say that she could never select a wall paper because, although she liked it at first, by the time it was hung she could not bear it. And it is not very difficult to see why she failed. She made the mistake which so many people do make, of selecting a paper without taking the time to consider the room in which it was to be used.

When a room needs papering a woman's first impulse is to go to a shop and select something suitable. In nine cases out of ten she will trust, in making her choice, to the variety of patterns shown her there. Probably, no idea of what might be appropriate has entered her mind. By the time five books have been run through she is so bewildered by combinations of color and design that she is quite unable to make a selection. Finally, after having spent two hours in the place, she decides on one.

On the way home she begins to wonder if she has made a good selection; she tries to convince herself that she has, but is secretly preparing herself for a disappointment. When the paper is hung, the room does not look at all as she expected, that it would; but as long as it is up she feels that she must endure it. She thinks of Mrs. Brown, whose house from top to bottom is attractive and harmonious; she asks Mrs. Brown how in the world she accomplished so impossible a task. "Why, I always know just what I want before I ever enter a store," is the response; "if I do not find it in one place I go to another. I think any one can form a pretty good idea of what would look well in a certain room if one will stop long enough to think about it. Sometimes I change my mind if I chance to see something especially good, but I never have a room papered without

having a roll of paper sent up to try. How can any one tell whether the rug or the hangings will harmonize unless one actually brings them together?"

And herein lies Mrs. Brown's wise beyond the ordinary, and would earn the approval of the author of "The Woman Who Spends"; for to buy carefully what is beautiful or necessary, and what one really wants, is to stand distinct from the average woman, who all too frequently allows herself to be persuaded to buy what is advised by a clerk, instead of controlling the situation by a mind already made up—Ladies Home Journal.

TRIED RECIPES

VENISON PUFFS.

Shave the desired quantity of cold venison into very thin, small slices. Mix thick gravy with a little currant jelly. Roll a puff paste very thin. Cut into square pieces and in each piece put enough of the meat to fill. Make them into light puffs. Place all in a baking pan and brush each puff with the white of an egg. Bake in a quick oven.

RICE AND MUSHROOM CROQUETTES.

Peel and cut one half of a pound of mushrooms into small pieces; add two tablespoonsfuls of butter and simmer, covered, for half an hour. Add one half of a cupful of well washed rice, one tablespoonful of finely chopped onion, one half of a teaspoonful of salt, one quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper and one pint of water, and simmer until rice is tender. More water may be added if necessary to keep from burning. When done stir in two well beaten eggs, take quickly from the fire, add one tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley and put away until cold and firm. Form into small croquettes, dip each into slightly beaten egg, roll in fine bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat.

NEW ENGLAND TEA CAKE.

Scald two cups of milk and add one quarter cup of butter. Beat four eggs and put into the milk when it becomes lukewarm. Add two tablespoonsfuls of sugar, one level teaspoon of salt and one half cake of yeast, dissolved in two tablespoonsfuls of lukewarm water. Put four cups of sifted flour in a bowl and pour in the liquids. Work smoothly together and beat hard for five minutes; cover and let rise. Stir down and pour into a buttered pan and let rise again until nearly twice the original size. Bake in a moderate oven for three quarters of an hour.

SQUARE SOUFFLE.

Press dry cooked squash through a sieve and to one cupful add one tablespoonful of soft butter, one fourth cupful of milk, the yolks of two eggs and seasoning to taste. When thoroughly mixed, fold in the stiffly beaten whites, turn into a buttered ramekin, set in a pan of hot water and bake in the oven until the center is firm. Serve with a cream sauce made with one tablespoonful of flour mixed smooth in one tablespoonful of hot butter and one cupful of hot milk or cream added gradually, with seasoning of salt, pepper, celery salt and mace; cook for five minutes in a double boiler.

RICE SOUFFLE.

Boil half a cup of rice in one quart of boiling salted water for 15 or 20 minutes and drain it, then cook the rice in a pint of milk in a double boiler for 10 minutes; add the yolks of four eggs beaten with four tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar and one tablespoonsful of butter, cook for five minutes and let cool; flavor with lemon or vanilla. Beat the whites of the eggs stiff and fold in lightly, and bake in a buttered dish for 30 minutes.

Flowing Draperies

Flowing draperies if they can be adjusted at the back and arranged so that a long court train is the effect, are predicted for the early winter. The high line of the belt adds to the regal splendor of the sweeping train. No one can deny the graceful beauty of this style for evening.

A FASHIONABLE COIFFURE FOR THE COMING SEASON

The CALOT BOUCLE

(CAP OF CURLS)
This exquisite coiffure is most smart and exclusive in effect, entirely novel in conception and natural in appearance. It is exceedingly simple and easy to adjust, and appropriate for both afternoon and evening wear.

Send your hair to our special booklet will be sent upon request.

For Permanently waving the hair, Marcel Waving, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facial and Scalp cleansing, my large and beautiful hairdressing parlors are at your disposal.

A. Simonson.

HAIR MERCHANT

Also the Hair Shop of

L. Shaw

Largest and Finest Hair Establishment in the World.
506 FIFTH AVE. A few doors above Forty-Second Street.
NEW YORK CITY.

The Correct SILK-AND-WOOL DRESS FABRIC for Fall and Winter 1910

R & S SILK POPLIN

As serviceable as it is beautiful, being wrinkle-proof.

80 shades, 5 weights, 3 widths, \$1 to \$1.75 per yard.

The R & S. trademark on the selvage is your guide and our guarantee of "Satisfaction or New Goods."

Sold in Boston by BEATTIE & McGuire (both stores) and Loring & Taylor and representative stores everywhere. Ask to see it at the silk or dress goods counters.

If not on sale in your vicinity, write us for free samples and name of nearest dealer.

97 GREENE ST. NEW YORK

A Little Watchfulness

is necessary if you would be sure of getting genuine

Baker's PURE

FRUIT Extracts

for like all good things, Baker's extracts are extensively imitated.

The genuine comes by asking.

Sold by leading grocers.

Baker Extract Company

"The Crown Has It"

It is fashionable to be thoroughly clean. Use

Bathodora

the snowy bath powder that softens, purifies and perfumes the water.

CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

The kind used by those who know the best.

LUNE DE MIEL, The new perfume that London Society approves.

Sold by All Dealers of Prominence.

Special Offer—Send 10¢ and dealer's name for Bijou bottle of Lune de Miel and sample of Bathodora.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO. OF LONDON

30 EAST 20TH ST., Dept. X. NEW YORK CITY.

Status of Nationality in Light Opera

French and English comedy schools of opera temporary. Certain works of the old buffo school permanent.

INTERESTING operas, every one of them; but gone by; altogether past revival.

People want to read the history of the stage in books, if anywhere.

They do not want to read it on the stage itself. The better the operas of Offenbach and Sullivan were in their time, the worse for them now.

Classics of the library, not of the theater, they may use up a few weeks in a conservatory course in the nineteenth century composers, but they can not be accorded much of our valuable time in the playhouse.

Musical vitality is an inexplicable thing. The analyst who could tell wherein one composer has it and another has not would solve the most troublesome problem in criticism.

And were this problem solved, opera impresarios would be lightened of the heaviest burden they have to carry, that of deciding what the public will like and what it will reject.

The question is entirely one of the present moment, one with which the past has nothing to do. Is this music vital today? we ask.

Take down from the shelf—and the shelf is wide—any opera of Offenbach or Sullivan; take it with you to the window end of the alcove and set your imagination to work staging the drama, putting the singers through their parts and bidding the flutes, horns and violins to heed their cues, and the trombones and drums not to play too loud.

You are not to let your own liking for the work influence you; your inquiry must be whether the music is in any way an echo of our own times. And you decide that it is not.

Is it necessary then, if we are to have a vital comic opera, to call into existence a new Offenbach or a new Sullivan? Well, how do it?

First get a society that likes wit; a society that is brilliant, and knows it; that has its weaknesses and knows it; a society willing to laugh at itself a little.

Does not that state of things exist today where Offenbach triumphed? Supposing the Parisians are bored with the characters that made their fathers and mothers laugh, would they not enjoy the mockery of a Helen or the banter of a Duchess if it had a recognizably modern accent? And if Sir Joseph Porter's buffoonery is potent now only to raise a laugh in a lonesome library corner, have the sons and daughters of those whom it first pleased no relish for satire?

They like satire, yes; in extreme forms. They like it when it is almost too good to be true, as Meredith and James write it; and they like it when it is too true to be always good, as Bernard Shaw writes it. But comic opera satire must lie in a middle region between subtlety and outspokenness. Above all things it must be genial. It may deal with types, but it must have an inclusive and not an exceptional quality. It must generalize. The modern satirist tends too much to specialization for the purposes of light opera comedy.

What of America? Our young men who compose operettas for college dramatic clubs have come nearer to the strict comedy idea in opera than our mature musicians who compose for the theater. The college men write for audiences that have a genuine

though unpractised curiosity for comedy. The men who write for the general theatrical public, for the audience of the grand circuit as it averages itself in their thought, will dodge the comedy issue altogether. They may venture to handle American types, but they will seldom risk them in their native surroundings.

They will perhaps give these types a career of European adventure that will satisfy our ideas of the comic to a degree, but will answer to none of our best comedy instincts.

Leave the art of travesty out of the question. The genius for making men laugh at a familiar type that presents itself to them in the guise of a parallel, though unfamiliar type, the genius for which by sign, is a finer thing than the ordinary exigencies of comedy demand.

The Italians with the old masters of the buffo school, Rossini and Donizetti hold very nearly the highest place of any people as mirth makers in music. When their problems in verismo are all settled they may go back to a branch of composition which they have too long neglected. Light opera as a modern art form would gain immeasurably if it were thoroughly Italianized.

NOTES.

The second program of the Boston Symphony series, to be given Friday afternoon, Oct. 14, and Saturday evening, Oct. 15, brings to performance the first novelty of the season, Rachmaninoff's symphony in E minor, No. 2, opus 27, which was first played in this country by the Philadelphia Symphony orchestra in November, 1909. Goldmark's violin concerto in A minor will be the solo number of the program, with Francis Macmillan for soloist. The third number will be Weber's overture to "Oberon."

Former subscribers to the symphony concerts in Sanders theater, Harvard University, have until Wednesday, Oct. 12, to secure the seats they held last year. Such seats as are unclaimed will be placed on sale at George H. Kent's University book store, Harvard square, Cambridge, on Saturday morning, Oct. 15.

The dates of these concerts are, Oct. 20, Nov. 17, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 9, March 2, March 30 and April 27. At the first concert the soloist will be Charles Gilbert, the French baritone. Miss Besseille Collier, the talented Boston violinist, will appear at the second concert; Josef Hofmann, the pianist, at the third; Anton Witke, the new concert-master of the orchestra at the fourth; Edmond Clemont, the French lyric tenor, at the fifth; Mme. Louise Kirkby-Lunn, contralto, at the sixth; Miss Cornelia Overstreet, pianist, at the seventh, and Alwin Schroeder at the eighth.

Frederick W. Wodell, who for two seasons has conducted the People's Choral Union, in the absence of Samuel W. Cole, has been appointed director, Mr. Cole having resigned. Mr. Wodell's program for this season includes two concerts in Symphony hall, the first in January and the second in April. At the winter concert, Gounod's "Gallia" and either Chadwick's "Noel" or Ritterberger's "St. Christopher" will be sung. At the spring concert, "The Creation" will be given with eminent soloists and an orchestra of Symphony men.

The people's singing classes offer to the public an opportunity to learn how to sing by note, and the Choral Union provides training in the singing of the best choral music. The Sunday afternoon intermediate class, advanced sight-singing work, meet at Recital hall, Conservatory of Music building, Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. An elementary class meets at the same place Sundays at 4 o'clock p.m. An elementary class will meet in Recital hall on Wednesday evenings, beginning Oct. 19. The first rehearsal of the Choral Union will be held in Jordan hall, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 16, at 4 o'clock. Those wishing to join the union may do so on passing a moderate test in note reading at Jordan hall, Sunday, Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Home Humphrey of the New England Conservatory faculty gives an organ recital at Jordan hall, Monday evening, Oct. 10, at 8:15 o'clock. Mr. Humphrey's recital is the third in the conservatory series.

The Haensel and Jones announcement for this season includes recital tours in American cities by Alessandro Bonci, Francis Macmillan, Nicola Zerola and Mine Gerville-Reache; and concert tours by the New York symphony orchestra, Walter Damrosch conductor.

Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes of New York announce two sonata recitals to be given in Steinert hall Tuesday evenings, Dec. 13 and 24.

The season subscriptions for the Boston opera performances close on Saturday, Oct. 22. Until that date the subscription department has office hours at the Boston opera house daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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NEWS OF THE NAVY

Today's Naval Orders.

The following naval orders were posted today:

Capt. J. T. Smith, to duty navy yard, New York.

Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Galbraith, orders of Sept. 7, 1910, and modifications of Sept. 15, 1910, to duty naval station, Guam, M. L. revoked.

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Baker, to duty naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Lieut. H. F. Leary and Lieut. C. L. Arnold, detached duty the North Dakota, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign E. D. Washburn, detached duty the Georgia, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign R. Hill, detached duty the Minnesota, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign C. H. Stoer, detached duty the New Jersey, to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign H. Belt, detached duty the Salem, to duty on Asiatic station.

Assistant Paymaster A. G. Hearne, detached duty bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, Washington, to duty in the Dixie, under instruction.

Assistant Paymaster H. B. Ransdell, detached duty bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, Washington, to duty the Louisiana, under instruction.

Chief Boatswain P. E. Radcliffe, detached duty the Albany, to duty the Rainbow.

Boatswain H. Williams, detached duty the Patapsco, to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., connection the Utah, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Boatswain P. H. Bierce, detached duty the Celtic, to duty United States Fisheries steamer the Fish Hawk.

Boatswain A. J. Svenson, detached duty the New York, to duty naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Boatswain B. David, detached duty the Albany to duty the New York.

Carpenter A. Bledsoe, detached duty the Albany to duty the New York.

Gunner A. Rogier, detached duty the New York, to duty the Rainbow.

Marine Corps Orders.

Maj. J. T. Myers, granted leave of absence for six months from date of acceptance.

Capt. J. G. Muir, retired, detailed duty in office of judge advocate general, United States navy, to home and relieved from active duty.

Capt. C. C. Carpenter, orders of Sept. 15, 1910, detaching him from the Tennessee to duty on Rhode Island, revoked.

Capt. F. S. Wiltse, granted delay of 14 days in reporting at Key West, Fla., in obedience to orders of Sept. 15, 1910.

Capt. R. M. Gilson, appointed president of general court martial to convene at Camp Elliott, I. C. Z., Panama, Oct. 13, 1910.

Capt. J. A. Hughes, Capt. Logan Tucker, A. Q. M., First Lieut. R. R. Shepard and First Lieut. E. S. Willing, appointed members of general court martial to convene at Camp Elliott, I. C. Z., Panama, Oct. 13, 1910.

Capt. E. A. Greene, granted leave of absence for 17 days from date of acceptance.

First Lieut. J. J. Meade, delay granted on orders of Aug. 31, to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., revoked; join new station immediately.

First Lieut. S. W. Bogan, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for temporary duty as witness before a general court martial.

First Lieut. W. W. Buckley, granted 27 days' leave from and including Oct. 1, 1910.

First Lieut. H. F. Wrigman, appointed judge advocate general, court martial to convene at Camp Elliott, I. C. Z., Panama, Oct. 13, 1910.

First Lieut. E. S. Yates, granted leave of absence for 26 days from Oct. 7, 1910.

Second Lieut. H. W. Weitzel, granted leave of absence for one month from Oct. 10, 1910.

Second Lieut. R. H. Tebbs, Jr., appointed a member of a general court martial to convene at Camp Elliott, I. C. Z., Panama, Oct. 13, 1910.

Movements of Ships.

Arrived, the Brutus and the Caesar at Charlestown, the Sylph at New York, the Cuttlefish at Norfolk.

Sailed, the Lebanon, from Norfolk for New York, the Bailey and the Stringham from New York to Annapolis, the Justin from San Pedro for Tiburon, Cal.

will review the parade from the steps of the city hall.

Among the persons who will speak tonight at the banquet to be held in Infantry hall are Governor Pothier, Lieut.-Gov. Zenas W. Bjiss, Mayor Henry Fletcher, Judge William H. Sweetland, the Rev. Dr. Russell of New York, Charles E. Thornton, Mayor Robert A. Kenyon of Pawtucket and Nathan M. Wright.

The centennial sermon will be preached Sunday at St. John's Episcopal church on North Main street by the Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr. The members of the lodges will march to the church.

The committee arranging the celebration consists of the following: John Busil, William Cray, Arthur Coupe, H. C. Paulson, J. N. Ellingsworth, Thomas Lund, Charles E. Thornton, James R. Bradley, William H. Worrall, James Gray, John Herbert, W. H. Gardner, Herbert S. Roberts, J. F. Pearson, William G. Sparro, Arthur Eyles, John C. Wade, W. E. Kershaw, W. Dunbar, R. H. Shaw, Andrew Dick, Thomas Turner, W. E. White and William H. Broadbent.

The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the society is being celebrated this month in the United States, Canada, British Isles, Australia, Egypt, Africa, India and other countries.

WHO IS JOHN A. DIX?

WHEN the smoke of political conflict in New York the other day had somewhat cleared, people all over the country, scanning the list of Democratic nominations for the name of the man who is to run against the Roosevelt gubernatorial nominee, began asking: Who is John A. Dix? That the New York Democratic machine men knew all about him mattered little to people outside New York. Not even the hastily-consulted Who's Who for 1910-11 could offer any information. It was clear that if Mr. Dix was "Who" in 1910-11 the handy-volume editors had not heard about him. No wonder the public at large was put to some questions!

It is among the vagaries of politics that the unexpected happens. Presidential conventions, no less than those of state and municipal portent, develop surprises that the public is fond of analyzing. How and why it happened, and who the new arrival in the arena of politics may be, all this and much more is asked by the uninformed. In the case of Mr. Dix, the wonder is that so little has heretofore been known about him personally.

For John Alden Dix does not lack experience as a political adjunct. The inner circles of the party may furnish full and interesting particulars about the activities of Mr. Dix in state and county. As chairman of the Democratic committee of Washington county, N. Y., Mr. Dix attained his first comparative prominence within his party. Two years ago he was the Democratic nominee for the lieutenant-governorship, with Lewis Chanler as the head of the ticket. It may be taken for granted that the all-observing eye of Charles F. Murphy, as chieftain of Tammany Hall, had taken due notice of this fine Democratic material in the making.

Mr. Dix is a business man, banker and a manufacturer. His political activities have been incidents of his career. But while his influence for the greater part of his connection with the party leaders centered around the county work and workers he was asked to go to St. Louis as a delegate when the national Democratic convention met in that city. In 1906 he was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination at Buffalo, receiving 17 votes. When William R. Hearst was nominated, Mr. Dix bolted the ticket and issued the following as his reason for detaching himself temporarily from the fortunes of his party:

The Democratic party is passing through an ordeal, the most daring and disastrous in its history. But from the shock received at the Buffalo convention it is evident that an organization in New York city, which shall represent democracy and not demagogery, must and will be created. I shall remain true to Democratic principles, but I cannot vote for Hearst."

This political manifesto, uttered with undoubted sincerity of purpose when considering the record of Mr. Dix as business man and employer, looms conspicuously into view at the present time when Mr. Hearst again comes to the front as a candidate for office within his state. There is no reason to suppose that the sentiment expressed by Mr. Dix at the Buffalo convention does not apply to later days. Like Mayor Gaynor in the city of New York, Mr. Dix in the state apparently refuses full allegiance to Tammany Hall. The three-cornered battle for control, the Democratic and Independence League parties will afford equal opportunity for Henry L. Stimson and John Alden Dix to display their

U. S. BOY SCOUTS ARE REVELATION TO BADEN-POWELL

British General Is Astonished by the Energy of the Young Men Who Are Enlisted in the Work.

LONDON—General Baden-Powell made some interesting observations last night on the rapid spread of the boy scout movement. All over the world, wherever he went, he found many more scouts than expected. Even in South America there were large numbers. But in Canada he was really astonished at the extent of the movement.

The last week, when he was in the United States, his eyes opened still more. Already 2500 commissions have been taken up by scout masters, and there are 250,000 scouts in the United States alone.

What struck him most in America and Canada was the tremendous energy the young men put into scouting. They looked upon a change of occupation as the best rest cure they could have after business, and they did not go in for hanging about football matches like the young men in Great Britain.

CALLS CALIFORNIA CONGRESS TO URGE NAVAL PROTECTION

Governor Gillett Heads a Movement for Pacific Coast Battle Fleet and Merchant Marine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Governor Gillett will arrive in San Francisco today to issue a call for a Pacific coast congress here next month.

This congress will be for the purpose of urging on the Congress of the United States the necessity of maintaining permanently in Pacific waters a fleet of battleships; also the importance of a merchant marine to the Pacific seaboard. An effort is being made to have Rear Admiral Evans present.

The congress, from Nov. 14 to Nov. 16, will call together a gathering of men interested in the maintenance of a battleship fleet and awake to the importance of a merchant marine in Pacific waters. The Merchant Marine League has been conducting a propaganda for both of these objects.

SNAP CURTAIN ROD HOLDER

To be used with solid brass 3-8 and 1-4 inch rods.

Far Lace, Muslin, Silk and other Window, Door or Sash Curtains

Only 10 Cents a Pair

Take a pair home with you and try them. Directions for measuring window with every pair. Most convenient and simple.

Rod securely locked in place, yet easy to take down or put up. No parts to lose—all in one piece.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE BOSTON MECHANICS EXPOSITION.

For sale by all dealers.

BLAKE SIGNAL & MFG. CO., BOSTON

Some Facts About Democrat Who Is to Run Against the Roosevelt Gubernatorial Nominee in New York State Campaign.

gubernatorial qualities. As for Mr. Hearst and his following, if reports are correct that the Republicans are to have more than moral support of the Independence League, Charles F. Murphy has good reason for saying that the strength of the opposition has been underestimated. More than ever before the hope of the Democratic party centers around Dix and his capacity for healing differences within the lines.

To call the Democratic state nominee Dix the Reconciliator would perhaps describe what he has been for years, and what he apparently proposes to continue to be. His efforts to make the county chairmanship a more important office than had been the case grew out of his belief that the county chairman was in the closest touch with the voter. As with his political ideas, so in his dealings with his men. He never could understand why small differences should be allowed to sunder relationships. Not all voters are able to share the direct gains of the party through office-holding. In the same manner, he avers, employers and employees should be able to get along amicably, each getting his proper share. Some one must lead, whether it is in politics or in business. Mr. Dix is a great believer in the power of arbitration, and he has put his doctrine to a successful test.

Among the various industrial enterprises in which he is conspicuous is manufacturing. He is president of the Iroquois Pulp and Paper Company at Thomson, N. Y.; vice-president of the Blandy Paper Company at Greenwich; director in the Standard Wall Paper Company, and interested in the lumber operations in the Albany Trust Company, the National Bank of Schuylerville, the Hudson Falls and Adirondack Trust Company at Saratoga Springs, and treasurer of the American Wood Board Company at Thomson.

His methods of dealing with his men are worth noting. It happened not long ago that the paper mill workers had come to the conclusion that they ought to have more money. There was some talk about a strike if the request were not granted. The men believed they were entitled to a 10 per cent increase. When the matter came to the notice of Mr. Dix he at once said that he would be willing to pay the increase providing the men would work for the next three months at the pay then received. If at the end of the three months the output of the mills had increased 3 per cent, he would willingly pay the advance, not only for the future but for the three months while the experiment was made. The men agreed. The output of the mills was increased even more than had been expected and the workers got their raise.

It is through such co-operative methods that Mr. Dix has won the esteem and the confidence of his employees. His consideration for their welfare is a by-word in the state. His factories are modeled after most approved designs. During July and August the men get half holidays once a week. Union or non-union employees are all on the same footing, but Mr. Dix insists that every man has a right to make a living according to his understanding, and he asks a square deal from everybody.

In the matter of extensive lumber operations, largely for the purpose of supply for his paper mills, the Democratic nominee some years ago acquired more than 17,000 acres of woodland. He at

ton, according to the construction he has been placing on the treaties, has the power to forbid, not only the liquor manufacture and traffic, but the introduction of liquor into an area embracing nine tenths or more of the state. He can liquor out of St. Paul and Minneapolis west of the Mississippi river, which embraces practically all of Minneapolis, also out of Duluth, Winona, Mankato and a host of other cities and towns.

BALLINGER ORDER STOPS MINNESOTA BEING MADE DRY

Action by Interior Secretary Allows Liquor in "Indian Country" Under Supervision of Local Officials.

MINNEAPOLIS—A Washington despatch today states that Secretary of the Interior Ballinger has issued an order permitting the introduction and sale of liquor in the northern part of Minnesota.

Under its terms liquor may be introduced and sold in the "Indian country" if the local officials see to it that the traffic does not touch the Chippewa braves. The city and county authorities must extend the fullest measure of cooperation in preventing sales to Indians. Those persons detected in engaging in illicit traffic will be prosecuted, as will those officials who permit the practice.

But for this order fully nine tenths of Minnesota would have been made "dry" territory according to the ruling of the bureau of Indian affairs at Washington, which prohibits the sale of liquor in certain districts, in accordance with the treaties of the United States government with the Indians in 1851, 1855 and 1863.

Nearly all the prohibition district was created under the treaty of 1855, which forbids the manufacture of and traffic in all liquors, or the introduction of liquor into this territory. The Indian agents already have carried into effect the order of the bureau in many northern counties, comprising about one tenth of the area of the state.

The federal government has been wrestling for many years with the problem of keeping liquor away from the Indians, and at last the drastic method of widening the "dry" zone about the reservations was the resort of the Indian commissioners.

The treaty of 1851, under which a ruling was made excluding from the liquor traffic Moorhead, from which most of the shipments into North Dakota, a prohibition state, have been made, also affects a large strip of territory embracing all parts of the state west of the Mississippi as far north as St. Cloud. The Indian commissioner at Washington

BARGAINS IN BEDS AND BEDDING

The Sale of the Season

THE LARGEST STOCK AND SMALLEST PRICES EVER OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF METROPOLITAN BOSTON

SEE OUR BIG FURNITURE EXHIBIT AT MECHANICS FAIR—OCT. 3D TO 29TH

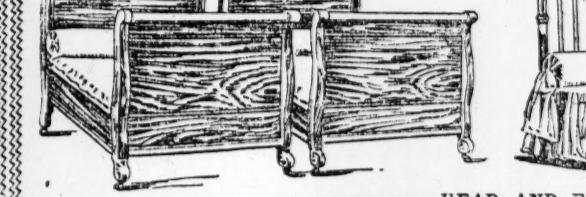
Beds and Bedding

Now is the logical time to lay in your supply for the coming winter, which the weather prophets predict to be unusually long and cold. We will show the best makes in Wood, Iron and Brass Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Pillows, Chamber Rugs and Draperies. To make this sale unprecedented in our history we have marked all goods at unusually low prices. We cannot list all the reductions in this advertisement for various reasons, but our prices are so low that we frankly say this is an opportunity of a lifetime.

17.50

12.50

25.00



WOOD BEDS HEAD AND FOOT BOARDS AND FOUR POSTERS

Single and Twin, medium and high grade make at low and medium grade prices. We carry a large stock of the best goods manufactured, and having reduced selling prices 33 1/3 per cent we have marked them to range in price from

7.50 to 100.00

Comforters

Puffs and Spreads

1.25 to 23.00

in quaint and unusual designs. Live Geese and Silk Floss Pillows. Besides our large stock of pillows now on hand we will make them up in any size to match your mattresses.

From 79c to 8.00

IRON BEDS

White Enamel, superior workmanship, finish and design, from

2.95 up to 17.50



IRON BEDS

White Enamel, superior workmanship, finish and design, from

2.95 up to 17.50

BED SPRINGS

MATTRESSES

Made up in best quality Hair, Silk Floss and Cotton Felt, any size desired. And right here we wish to go on record as carrying the best quality guaranteed Silk Floss Mattresses made in America. We will show you splendid quality in mattresses at this exhibition and sale from

2.75 up to 50.00

Cotton Felt Mattresses, \$12 to \$15 value. 7.50

45-lb. Hair Mattresses, \$25 to \$50 value. 17.50

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Richard Wagner:—Revolutionary and Poet—II

Years in exile. Political writings. Slow working out of his dramatic theories by their own development. Final triumph of Wagner music drama.

WHEN Wagner fled from Weimar and the police he returned straight to Paris for a second attempt with the public that had treated him so coldly. He thought that special city might have some sympathy with a republican exile. But the Journal des Débats would have none of his proposal to contribute a series of papers on "Art and Revolution" and Zurich finally received him.

Here he poured out book after book and essay after essay full of his sociological and artistic theories. His writings, however, are not those which would lead a great movement. He had no power to see both sides of a question or of treating opponents tolerantly. But there are passages of great power and even eloquence, and as pendants to his operatic work the writings are of great interest. As Hadow says, the arguments which have established his theory of opera were not in "Oper und Drama," but in the pages of "Tristan" and "Parsifal."

"Lohengrin" was lying idle in his desk, buried under analyses of Aeschylus and denunciations of Meyerbeer, but now Wagner appeals for his fledgling to Liszt. That master replied that the work should be performed at the celebration of Goethe's anniversary, for which poets and musicians were coming from all parts of Europe. Preparations were made on an elaborate scale and the result was a splendid performance and such a success as Wagner had not had since "Rienzi" at Trieste. From that evening dated the assured success of Wagner in Germany. And also from this date the intimate and deep friendship between Liszt and Wagner.

"Oper und Drama" was finished in 1851 and then Wagner launched his "Judentum in Musik," which set the whole musical world of Germany in an uproar. The gist of the paper was that as the Jews have no real nation, but merely take on a superficial color of the peoples among whom they live, Jewish music has no deep sincerity of quality, lacking this national animus.

He cites examples from Mendelssohn to prove this and denounces Meyerbeer unsparingly. Wagner in this polemic quite overlooked the fact that though Halswyl, for example, was a Jew by birth and religion, his "Queen of Cyprus" had been praised by Wagner himself as a complete embodiment of the French spirit. Wagner's "Judentum" drew out the protest that Wagner was merely jealous of Meyerbeer. Seventeen years later the pamphlet was republished with the same result. But it is evident to any student of Wagner's thought that he was sincerely impressed with the truth of this contention, and wished to save the public from feeding their artistic sense any longer on what he held to be essentially meretricious and false.

Through all the uproar Wagner remained quietly at Zurich finishing the libretto of the Ring. Hadow shows how the new great tetralogy was not the result of a set plan but a normal growth out of the materials in which Wagner was at work. At first he wrote the poem for Gotterdämmerung, then he saw that there should be something to explain the whole situation, and the story of "Siegfried" was wrought into a separate opera. Precedent for this lay in the fact that "Rienzi" had sometimes been performed in two parts on suc-

sive evenings, and the plan of two independent operas looked also to the old Greek system of tragedy. And then there was much to be told about Brunhilde and the "Valkyries" was the result and the general introduction to the three in "Rheingold." One notes here a curious stepping backward from point to point even as Wagner's whole ideal of dramatic art seems to have been a going back to the splendid tragedy of old time. These four of the Ring poems were finished in 1853. And that same year a Wagner festival was held at Zurich to celebrate the composer's fortieth birthday. It is said that he broke down in the effort to tell the people what he felt at this expression of sympathy and understanding. And indeed his exile was beginning to tell on him, for he was at heart an ardent lover of his home land. After a period of wanderings in Italy in search of comfort he accepted an invitation to conduct the Old Philharmonic concerts in London. The city was agog to see, says Hadow, "a blustering demagogue, a Marat of music, one who would destroy the classical composers and establish a republic of noise." But they heard instead a poet who could understand Haydn and Mendelssohn better than Costa himself and show them for the first time all that was in Beethoven's "Eroica." The players were soon delighted with him and the public, as Hadow puts it, soon began to turn an anxious eye on the critic's column to learn whether, after all, it might not applaud Richard Wagner. But alas, Wagner apparently had not a friend among the critics and they unanimously voted him "a desperate charlatan," his work a mass of rubbish and his theories impious. "Scarcely the most ordinary ballad writer but would shame him in the composition of melody."

For all that the concerts were uniformly successful, though the programs were of enormous length, the average was eight numbers, two symphonies, two overtures, a concerto and three vocal pieces. This was not Wagner's doing, but the scheme of the directors. He kept his own compositions in the background, giving only the overture to "Lohengrin" and then "Tannhäuser," which was repeated by royal command—a great source of pride and joy to the much buffeted composer.

Berlioz came to London and Wagner liked him, but the two did not easily companion. Berlioz was the polished and keen intellect, Wagner the man of ardor and enthusiasm. Their aim was alike but their manner different and events combined to make them enemies who should have been friends.

About this time an interesting incident showed how Wagner's fame was spreading. An emissary from the Emperor of Brazil asked for an opera to be given in Rio. Wagner went to work at "Tristan," which was done in two years, but meantime the Emperor of Brazil had made other arrangements, as Hadow says.

Wagner now returned to Paris and gave three operatic concerts at a loss of \$2000, but they attracted public attention. Everybody on the boulevards had something to say about the music of the future. Cartoonists took it up.

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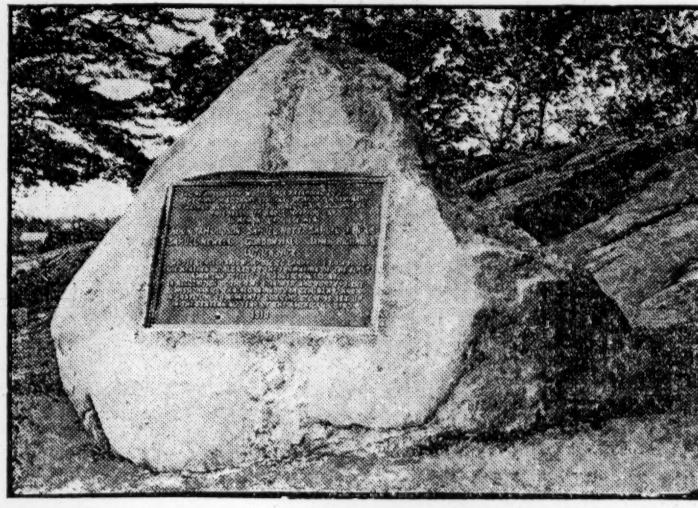
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IS READ BY

AN APPRECIATIVE PUBLIC.

Years in exile. Political writings. Slow working out of his dramatic theories by their own development. Final triumph of Wagner music drama.

Missionary Memorial On Hill



(Copyright by L. D. Sherman.)

BOULDER WHOSE INSCRIPTION TELLS OF EARLY EVANGELISTS. Seven-ton granite rock stands on edge of woods where seven pioneers sought seclusion for prayer and near which they discussed their aspirations for benefiting mankind.

Granite Boulder Will Be Dedicated Wednesday in Memory of First Seminary Students for Foreign Field.

ANDOVER, Mass.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12, there will be dedicated on Rabbitts rock a boulder in memory of the first missionary students of Andover Theological Seminary.

This year is also the centennial of the American Board of Missions at Boston, and a committee from the board will come to Andover for the dedication. This boulder, recently placed at the edge of the "Missionary woods," now has a bronze tablet placed upon it with the following inscription:

"In the 'Missionary woods' once extending to this spot the first missionary students of Andover Seminary walked and talked 100 years ago, and on this secluded knoll met to pray. In memory of these men, Adoniram Judson, Samuel Nott, Samuel Newell, Gordon Hall, Samuel J. Mills, James Richards, Luther Rice, whose consecrated purpose to carry the gospel to the heathen world led to the formation of the first American society for foreign missions, in recognition of 248 missionaries trained in Andover Seminary, and in gratitude to Almighty God, this stone is set up in the centennial year of the American board, 1910."

The local committee, which includes the Rev. C. C. Carpenter, the Rev. W. M. Stackpole, Prof. E. Y. Hinck, D. D., Dr. O. H. Gates, the Rev. F. R. Shipman and the Rev. F. A. Wilson, have arranged for a brief dedication service at Rabbitts rock Wednesday forenoon, Oct. 12, the day of the "Boston pilgrimage."

Mr. Stackpole as chairman of the committee of Phillips Academy, will preside. Professor Hinck, senior professor of Andover Seminary, will make an historical statement; the Rev. Robert A. Hume, D. D., of India, of the class of 1873, was also a missionary in India, will give the address; the Rev. George A. Hall, of Brookline, grandson of Gordon Hall, one of the missionary band, will offer prayer, and a missionary hymn, written by Sam

uel F. Smith when a seminary student, will be sung.

The tablet will be unveiled by the Rev. James Austin Richards, pastor of Mt. Vernon church, Boston, an "Andover boy" and grand-nephew of James Richards, another of the seven missionary students commemorated.

The only seminary dormitory then in existence was Phillips hall, where Judson and his comrades in mission work lived. The famous conference of 1810, which led to the formation of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was held at Professor Stewart's house, now demolished, but well known to alumni as the "Shawshine Club house."

Phillips hall is still standing. The "commons," in the rear, where the students all boarded, is gone, but "The Old Oak of Andover," which Mrs. Stowe wrote about nearly 60 years ago as "the apostle of the primeval forest," and which Eliphalet Pearson climbed nearly half a century before that to locate the future seminary, is close by.

Across the field are "Missionary woods," where those pioneer students were accustomed to walk, and the rocky wooded knoll which is well identified by the testimony of Squire Farrar, the early treasurer, brought down to us by Professor Park as the place where they prayed together. On this knoll, through the free-will offerings of Andover citizens, this memorial boulder has just been set up bearing an inscription in brass.

Although the seminary is now removed—perhaps all the more because it is removed—it seemed some worthy memorial of the great part the old town of Andover had in the beginnings of American missions should have a place on Andover hill.

The knoll on which the boulder stands, from its location and character, will not be used, as is the case of the adjoining lots, for residences, and the Phillips academy trustees were heartily in favor of its location there.

The granite mass, estimated as weighing about seven tons, was found in the edge of Carmel woods, and is the only one of several rocks examined in different parts of the town which is pronounced by geological experts to be of sufficiently enduring qualities to be of lasting 1000 years.

WASHINGTON—Dr. C. A. Crampton, the government's denatured alcohol chemist, has quit after an experience of 27 years in the government service. His retirement as a public servant caused something of a stir among the holders of government jobs, for it is seldom that one of them ever puts into effect oft-repeated resolutions to quit.

In a way Dr. Crampton fell a victim to the collapse of the denatured alcohol boom and to the red tape of the government. When the denatured alcohol law was passed, he was chief of the division of chemistry in the internal revenue bureau. Free alcohol looked like a commanding revenue wanted Dr. Crampton to devote himself to that line. So he threw up his place as chief of division and accepted the denatured alcohol place at a substantial increase in salary.

A private corporation probably would not have split the denatured alcohol work from the regular division of chemistry, but it happened that Congress appropriated the denatured alcohol money in a lump sum, and the men drawing cash from that source could not legally be working elsewhere.

Mr. Crampton went right ahead with the denatured alcohol business. He made one or two trips to Europe and had charge of the technical work of deciding what special denturants manufacturers should be allowed to use. He did what was possible to point the way toward a popular use of denatured alcohol in cooking and for power, but he entertained no delusions on that point. He realized that progress would be slow and he did not encourage those highly colored stories which were circulated early about the vast boon which free alcohol would be to the farmer.

He has seen the consumption of denatured alcohol in manufacturing go toward amazing. But the average member of Congress lost interest in denatured alcohol when it was found that it would not immediately be of large benefit to the farmer and the housewife. So Congress wiped out that special appropriation for denatured alcohol work and abolished the place which Dr. Crampton had filled. Because of his long and successful work for the government he was given another place but he had to drop back to his old salary. So, as soon as he could arrange his plans, he quit altogether.

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WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

THE GOLDEN HARVEST.

Sing a song o' harvest? Ain't got the time to sing.

When the dollars are a-fallin' like the blossoms o' the spring!

Plenty on the hilltop,

An' where the valley dreams,

In shower after shower

The gold of autumn gleams!

Little time for singin'—to answer mu-

sic's call.

When, with merry jingle, the shiny dol-

lars fall!

Joy enough for millions.

The shining harvest yields;

The world is now a-reaping

In autumn's golden fields!

—George Eliot.

Our wardrobe was an ancient joke, at least thought Uncle Jim, But when the thing fell down one night we found the joke on him.

The most dangerous hole in any man's pocket is always the one at the top.—London Mail.

The donkey has strayed into the Maine pastures and the elephant has

KING MANUEL SAILS TO REGAIN PORTUGAL, SAYS LONDON REPORT

(Continued from Page One.)

chance of a royalist movement against the capital.

"But we must not overlook our work of preparation," he said. "The people are still in a state of great excitement and until normal conditions are restored we will take every precaution against endangering our new-found liberties, which have been so dearly won."

It is learned today that the only demand made of the Duke of Oporto, when he was captured early in the fighting in Lisbon, was that he leave the country. Promising this, the duke was given an escort to the royal yacht *Amelie*, on which, the revolutionists knew, it was intended to convey the other members of the family to Gibraltar.

The promotion of all army and navy officers prominently identified with the revolution will be effected as speedily as possible.

The government is about to order a revision of the voting lists preliminary to holding elections for a constituent chamber. The provisional government will not remain in office beyond three months.

The chief points in the government's program are:

First, the development of public instruction and national defense on land and sea.

Second, administrative decentralization.

Third, colonial autonomy.

Fourth, to guarantee fundamental liberties by judicial power.

Fifth, expulsion of monks and nuns.

Sixth, obligatory civil registration.

Seventh, lay instruction.

Eighth, separation of church and state.

Ninth, the strengthening of the credit and finances of the country.

It was reported today that a number of leading royalists and clericals, who held out to the last against the government, are to be executed for their activities. A court martial, it is said, will be held of those included in the ban.

The Spanish government has interfered in behalf of a Spanish citizen, a member of the city guard, who is under sentence.

The expulsion of undesirable Catholics is to be pushed with the greatest vigor. In the belief that many of the monasteries and convents are storehouses of wealth that should be appropriated by the government, many of these institutions are being searched and their valuables confiscated. More than a score of priests, accused of seditious utterances against the provisional government, were arrested today.

A conflict between revolutionists and defenders of the Quelhos monastery today resulted in its capture after a heavy artillery fire, in which several monks were killed. The defenders surrendered after two hours resistance. The expulsion of monks from other monasteries is being accompanied by severe fighting.

The decree ordering all religious orders to leave Portugal within 24 hours will be issued Sunday.

The encamped forces of the provisional government have delegated 200 soldiers and armed civilians to police duty in guarding public and other buildings, especially the banks of the city. The wearing or carrying of small Republican flags of green and red is considered the open sesame to safe conduct throughout the city.

During the night all shops and restaurants in Lisbon are closed.

King Manuel's portraits have given way to pictures of members of the new government and photographic records of the revolution in the shape of groups of armed leaders and companies of insurgent troops, not in action but posing for the camera.

The damage done to the city by the bombardment was surprisingly slight.

The recent events which startled the world are discussed by all classes with phlegmatic calm. The general feeling evidently is one of relief that a crisis so long anticipated as inevitable was surmounted so speedily with comparatively little violence.

Senhor Braga desires it to be understood that the revolution had no military or personal aim, but was purely the outcome of philosophical ideas.

He declares he had every confidence that an honest administration would suffice without adventitious means to put the finances of the country on a satisfactory footing and achieve the moral and physical improvement the nation so much needed.

A cabinet council was convened Friday and discussed at length questions surrounding the administration of the affairs of the nation. At its conclusion an

COLONEL ROOSEVELT GREETED IN GEORGIA BY GIFFORD PINCHOT

(Continued from Page One.)

and Tennessee line, that the first important speech of his present trip South was delivered. That is one of the chief places in the ninth congressional district of Virginia, the only one represented by a Republican.

The chief stop in Tennessee was made at Knoxville, where the colonel looked briefly over the Appalachian exposition, reviewed a beautiful floral parade, made a speech to a great crowd on the exposition grounds, restored a lost and tearful boy to his family, and made a second speech at a banquet in the evening, getting away on his journey to Atlanta at midnight.

The speech at Bristol was in many respects the most important. Colonel Roosevelt has delivered since his return from Africa. It dealt largely with the expression "new nationalism," and he seemed to be taking pains to make his position clear not only to those who were listening to him, but to the wider audience that should read today what he was saying.

The two cardinal principles of the new nationalism, he said, are, in the first place, honesty—efficient honesty; in the next place, the right of the people to rule.

Declaring himself against the crook, rich or poor, also in favor of closer supervision of wealth, and stating his belief that development of the nation had progressed to a point where former methods of government were in a measure outgrown, he urged enlargement of governmental power in order to prevent wrongdoing which a century and a quarter ago could have been remedied by much simpler methods.

Official note was given out declaring that the republic was firmly established.

Aims of Government

NEW YORK—A despatch direct from Bernardo Machado, the minister of foreign affairs in the newly constituted provisional government of Portugal, sets forth the purposes and aims of the present government. Senhor Machado, who speaks at the request of and for Theophile Braga, the provisional President of the new republic, cabled as follows:

"The republic of Portugal has been proclaimed by the army, the navy and the people. The maintenance of order is completely assured. The enthusiasm of the public is unparalleled.

"The provisional government has before it a great duty, involving much work. It has, in effect, a country to make over. We will endeavor to put in operation the program of the Republican party. This includes a policy of decentralization.

"The financial budget is to be equalized in the general interests of the country. The national wealth will be developed.

"All national alliances now existing will be respected and friendly relations with all other states are desired.

Notifying Nations

PARIS.—The task of notifying, through the medium of accredited representatives, the various powers of the establishment of a republic in Portugal will fall to Dr. Magalhaes Lima and Senhor Elvas, the former of whom is now here as the provisional government's temporary minister.

Mr. Lima said he will privately sound Premier Briand as to France's attitude toward the Portuguese republic, after which he will demand an official audience.

It is certain that before any of the powers recognize the new republic there will be a full exchange of views among them and that all will act in accord. It is considered immaterial who makes the first recognition, so long as all are agreed. In view of England's recognized friendliness to Portugal in the past, it is believed that it should act first.

PATRIOTIC CORPS COUNTY MEETING

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—The annual convention of the Plymouth county G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps will be held at the town hall Wednesday. Commander William B. Arnold of North Abington is in charge.

Commander Arnold has issued an invitation to the officials of the Massachusetts department of the G. A. R. to attend. Among the speakers will be Judge Robert O. Harris of East Bridgewater and Past Department Commander A. S. Roe of Worcester. An entertainment will be provided.

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Prominent Labor Leader Is Temporarily at Head of the Democratic Ticket



FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD.
Provisional nominee for Governor, who has agreed to retire when a substitute is selected.

CHARGES IMPORTERS WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR TARIFF OUTCRY

(Continued from Page One.)

closing of countless manufacturing plants in the United States whose managers could not hope to compete with the employers of cheap labor abroad, and the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of American workmen.

The chief difference between the tariff agitation of 20 years ago, following the passage of the McKinley bill and that of the present time, Congressman McKinley said, is that the Democratic leaders of tariff reform today are supported by this powerful body of American manufacturing importers, who 20 years ago were importers only.

In other respects the agitation of 20 years ago is paralleled by that of today, he said, and the great question for Americans to answer is whether they are going to profit by their experience following the election of Cleveland in 1892, and leave well enough alone.

Mr. McKinley said that the Republican party had kept the pledges made during the presidential campaign two years ago to revise the tariff. He said that the people did not want a radical revision. He pointed out that this was shown in the election of a Republican President.

If there had been a real demand for radical reduction of the tariff, he said, Mr. Bryan would have been chosen to lead the Democratic party and would have been elected.

Another point of criticism against the Republican party on the part of the Democratic opponents, said the congressman, is the alleged extravagance of the Republican administrators at the national capital.

In his speech at the ratification meeting this evening, Mr. McKinley stated in this connection, he is going to show that if the Democrats were in power today they would have to expend as much as the Republicans are expending or impair the efficiency of one or more of the governmental departments.

He will also show, he said, that the \$1,070,000 appropriated by the government last year is being wisely expended under the careful supervision of President Taft.

Congressman McKinley left the city soon after noon for a short conference with President Taft at Beverly.

Former Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., will preside at the ratification meeting in Tremont Temple tonight.

In addition to Congressman McKinley the speakers announced include Gov. Eben S. Draper, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, James M. Swift of Fall River, Republican nominee for attorney-general; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

The doors will open at 7 o'clock. The Boston Letter Carriers band will furnish music.

Somerville Has Rally

Somerville Y. M. C. A. hall was the scene Friday night of the first Republican ratification meeting in the state since the convention and was presided over by Robert Luce of that city, who was chairman of the state convention.

The speakers included Governor Draper, Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, Congressman Samuel W. McCall and Mr. Luce. The latter spoke at first rather facetiously of the Democratic convention but concluded by earnestly turning it to Republican account. He introduced Mr. Frothingham, who said in part:

"One of the great things accomplished by the Republican party in this state has been the creation of a public service commission to stand between the corporations and the people. It has been so good that it has been copied by other states and by the nation."

Mr. Frothingham also commented on the advantage to the Republican party as the result of the Democratic convention.

He was followed by Governor Draper, who said in part:

"I am extremely sorry that the Demo-

READY FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE CONGREGATIONALISTS

(Continued from Page One.)

ports of the addresses for which they have received no manuscript and see that the various news clearing houses, including the Associated Press, the United Press, the International News Service, the Western Newspaper Union, the American Press Association and the Canadian press are fully and accurately served.

The incoming of hundreds of visitors to Boston, many of whom are complete strangers to the city and its devious streets and transit lines, meant that there would have to be a committee of hospitality. Secretary George W. Mehaffey of the Boston Y. M. C. A. has been appointed chairman of the committee on registration and entertainment. He will see that all the visitors are pleasantly provided for in the homes of local Congregationalists or at suitable lodging-houses and hotels. Secretary Mehaffey will be at the present temporary headquarters of the Boston Y. M. C. A. at 2 Ashburton place, where he will receive registration of all the delegates. Under his direction the army of delegates and friends move to the separate places to which the billets assign. Mr. Mehaffey has an excellent system, and by means of a card catalogue will preserve the best of order in the handling of the big throng of those dependent in large measure upon him for comfort.

The moderator will be elected on Tuesday. Prominently mentioned is the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, of the Clinton Avenue Congregational church, Brooklyn, N. Y., former pastor of the Union Congregational church, Boston, and First church of Detroit, Mich. He is well known in Boston.

There is some sentiment in favor of having a foreign missionary with the moderatorship, and among the names mentioned is that of the Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Smith, of China, author of "Chinese Characteristics," "Village Life in China," and one of the most influential representatives of the American Board both at Peking and in America.

The convenience of the thousands of delegates who have begun to arrive for the meetings of the Congregational national council, American board and national societies, the entertainment committee issued today a complete manual of information, a copy of which will be given to each delegate upon registration.

For the convenience of the thousands of delegates who have begun to arrive for the meetings of the Congregational national council, American board and national societies, the entertainment committee issued today a complete manual of information, a copy of which will be given to each delegate upon registration.

Colonel Gaston apparently is keeping himself in the background today. It was said at the National Shawmut Bank that he had not been there all day. His home in the Back Bay is closed. He was at his summer place in Barre, Mass., early today, but had left there, it was said over the telephone. Colonel Gaston is reported today to have said Friday night that he had not been tendered the nomination, that he had not heard from the nominating committee, and that he could not say whether or not he would accept the nomination if it were offered to him.

James H. Vahey intends to keep up the fight to the finish, and if it is possible to deter the committee from selecting a candidate today, Mr. Vahey will issue a statement tomorrow which it is believed by some will have an important bearing on the situation. Mr. Vahey, however, will give no intimation today of the nature thereof.

With Congressman Foss declining to further consider being a candidate, and Mr. Vahey still very active, it is the opinion of many today that Mr. Vahey is holding the balance of power, and that when a candidate is named it will prove a victory for Mr. Vahey and the defeat of Mayor Fitzgerald, who it is claimed has been backing the anti-Vahey movement.

By special arrangement the American Legion, 56 Hanover street, will serve each day, Oct. 10 to 20, in its banquet hall, a special table d'hôte luncheon from 12 to 2 p. m., and a special table d'hôte dinner at 6 to 8 p. m. Crosby's restaurant, 19 School street, will serve a large hall each day, Oct. 10 to 20, from 2:30 to 8 p. m., for service a la carte.

An agent of Armstrong Express Company will be on hand at Lorimer hall, Oct. 10 and 11, to transfer baggage from railroad stations to place where delegates and others may be assigned.

Democratic party was unable to carry its convention to a successful issue. This seems to me to be more important than all other questions which have arisen or can arise in this campaign. It is the basic question of capacity for self-government, and in this convention this capacity was lacking.

"At least 20 persons have congratulated me today on the actions of the Democratic party, saying that it would insure my election and that of the whole ticket. I would rather not be elected Governor of this state if it depended on the discredited conduct that marked the Democratic convention."

Congressman McCall concluded the speaking with remarks on the tariff, in which he charged the national Senate with many of the increases which he declared were made above the schedule as set up from the House. He declared the bill reduced prices on 700 articles of necessity and increased on 200 articles of luxury and that it was as nearly perfect as possible.

BUYS STEAMSHIP OCEANA.

HAMILTON, Bermuda.—The Atlantic Steamship Company has bought the Hamburg-American Company's steamship *Oceana* for the Bermuda-New York service.

Persons buying homes can get their titles guaranteed (if found to be good) at small expense by the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company.

In no other way can they get absolute security against loss or trouble by reason of any defect in title, lien, judgment or other claim.

Offices at 70 State Street

Unequalled Showing of the Newest Effects in Linoleums and Mattings

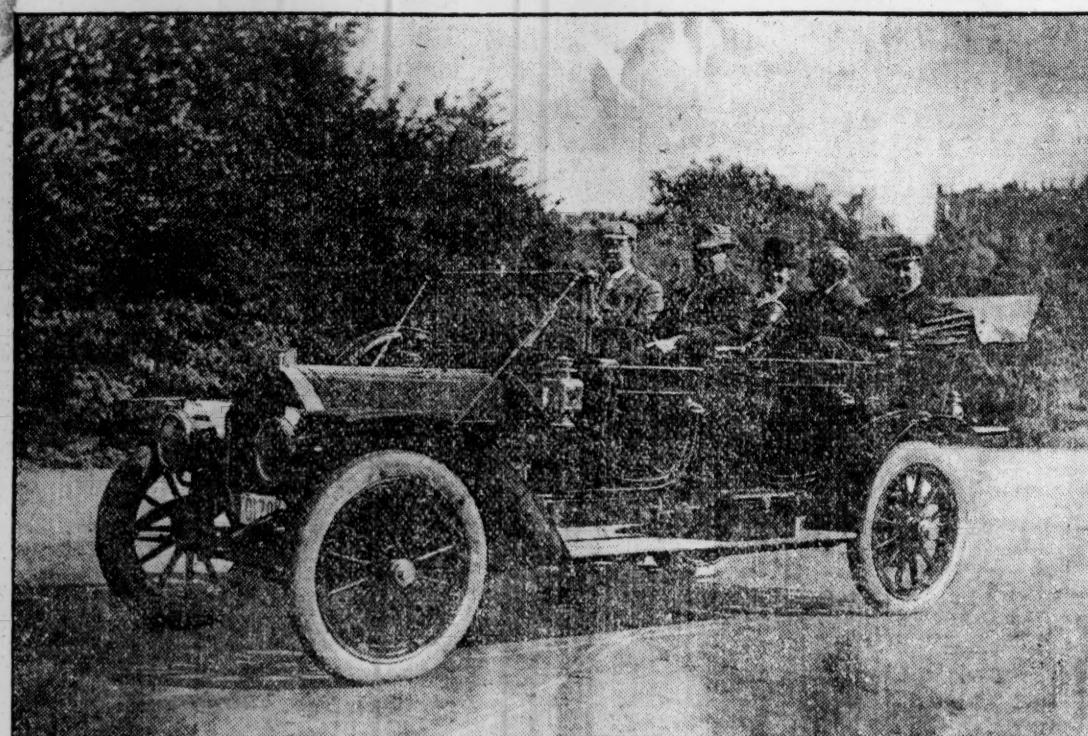
We devote an entire section of the Seventh Floor, New Building, to these popular floor coverings, where we carry the largest stocks in town, including all the newest and best novelties as well as the staple goods.

New Linoleums, inlaid, figured and plain, at 50c to \$1.60 a square yard. Sanita Cloth, in matting designs, fine for bed rooms, at 65c a square yard. Corticine, highly decorative, in matting, floral and solid color effects, for living room, bed room, hall, etc., at 65c and 85c a square yard.

China Matting, 30 designs, at 25c to 75c a yard.

High Art Japanese Matting, wonderful effects, at 25c to 75c a yard.

HANDSOME NEW 1911 TOURING CAR

NEW MODEL 6-CYLINDER STEVENS-DURYEA.
Harry Marvel is at the wheel.NEW TAXI-CAB SERVICE
IS PLANNED FOR BOSTON

Promoters Would Operate on Old Rate and Install Parcel Delivery System for Greater Boston Towns—Large Concrete Garage.

To establish in Boston a new taxicab company and inaugurate, in connection with this company, in Boston and suburbs a 5 and 10-cent parcel delivery system, having 150 taxicabs and 100 light running automobile delivery wagons are in brief the plans of several Boston capitalists, a representative of a large automobile company and a New York taximeter firm.

Several conferences have been held between these parties during the past few days at the Hotel Brewster. The meetings, however, have adjourned to New York, where more thorough details will be mapped out.

It is the purpose of this prospective company to run taxicabs under the old tariff regulations, with cars that would be kept up to date in every respect and have drivers that make a creditable appearance and use the mechanism of taxicabs in the same manner as if the machine were their private property.

For the parcel delivery system the plan is to make the organization available for the stores in Boston and the general public. The project calls for the establishment of centrally located distributing points where parcels could be left to be received there by the delivery teams and delivered to the various addresses.

The automobile concern interested in this huge proposition, which has been temporarily called the Million Dollar Taxicab Company, is one that has \$15,000,000 capital behind it. The taximeter company is one that has just placed on the market what is called the Ever Ready taximeter. At least six of these new style meters will be in operation in Boston and Cambridge within a fortnight. They are on taxicabs owned by private individuals and will be given a thorough test here for the first time.

While the company would be a Massachusetts corporation, it is stated that no stock would be floated, the company being promoted by the manufacturers and the few capitalists now interested.

ENCLOSED CARS
IN BIG DEMAND

Marked Extension of Manufacturing These Bodies Has Much to Do With the Increased Buying.

Whether the experience this fall of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company of Buffalo in regard to enclosed cars is typical of the whole industry is a question, but it is a fact that its records show that the demand for enclosed cars is far in excess of that of any other year.

Periodically at the Pierce-Arrow plant percentages on body styles and colors are struck. By means of these the company is enabled to know at all times just what the trend of the buying public is in general and particularly toward its own cars. The figures so far this season show that the proportion of enclosed cars to the total output is trifle more than 60 per cent greater for the present season than it was for 1910 cars. This increase amounts to about 10 cars in each hundred.

The demand for enclosed cars is heavy, of course, in the fall than at any other time of the year, but it is not expected that the figures obtained for the season's business as far as it has progressed will be altered to any material degree. One of the reasons for this belief is that of the enclosed cars order so far, the suburbs and broughams, or limousines as they are popularly known, outnumber the landaus and landauletts in the proportion of more than three to one. Landaus and landauletts will be ordered in the spring if the experience of other seasons holds good, owing to the fact that they are ideal in spring and summer, when they may be used in either open or closed form, according to weather conditions. A fact which has undoubtedly had a large effect in the great increase in enclosed car orders has been the marked extension of manufacturing facilities for turning out these bodies in quantity.

The site where the present forming company would locate has been settled on and during the coming week attorneys will begin negotiations for the purchase, and see if there would be any remonstrances from abutting property owners against the location of such an industry. The ground is located in the Back Bay.

The building planned to be erected would be a large six-story reinforced concrete structure of the type of the

DEMAND GROWS
FOR REO CARS

Vice-President Owen Reports Company's Selling Force Was Never Better Organized Than at Present Time.

R. M. Owen, vice-president of the Reo Motor Car Company, returned to New York Friday from a flying business trip to the Reo factory at Lansing, Mich., and to other western points and reports a very promising outlook for 1911. Never before was the Reo selling organization in a stronger and more hopeful attitude than at the present time. There are now close to 90 Reo dealers in the United States and many of these have doubled their 1910 contracts for 1911 Reos and insisted on having the privilege of increasing their 1911 specifications from 50 to 100 per cent before May 1, 1911.

Mr. Owen says that with the added facilities which the large new Reo engineering building affords and the many new devices and appliances which have recently been installed for the purpose of thoroughly testing and trying out every piece of material and part in Reo cars is certain to insure maximum economy, reliability, safety and efficiency in every Reo shipped during the ensuing year.

Since the Reo recently made its sensational run from New York to San Francisco in 10 days, 15 hours and 13 minutes, thus lowering the previous world's record by nearly five days, thousands of new inquiries have been received for this popular winning 1911 Reo "4-30," and the daily inquiries are constantly increasing.

NAVAL ACADEMY
MEETS RUTGERS

ANAPOLIS, Md.—The midshipmen expect to win from Rutgers today, but do not anticipate a big score. Several changes will be made in the team as it played against St. John's last Saturday, and a number of players are in much doubt as to their positions. Much interest is taken in the showing of Gilchrist, a fourth class man, who played end on the University of Missouri team last season. He will play right end today.

Lieutenant Berrien, head coach, announced the following line-up for today: Cobb, left end; Douglas, left tackle; Merring, left guard; Weems, center; Wright, right guard; Loftin, right tackle; Gilchrist, right end; Erwin, quarterback; Dalton, left halfback; Clay, right halfback; Austin, fullback.

EXETER ACADEMY
PLAYS W. OF P. 1914

EXETER, N. H.—The University of Pennsylvania 1914 football team meets Phillips Exeter here this afternoon. Signal practice was held in the gymnasium Friday afternoon, outdoor practice being omitted. The players are in good condition, except Faulkner, and they are capable of playing a hard game. Some new men may get into the game. The lineup will be: McCabe (l.e.), Gettstein (l.t.), Way (l.g.), Mitchell (c.), Neal (r.g.), Kirkpatrick (r.t.), Allen or Carter (r.e.), Whetstone (q.b.), Brickley (l.b.), Dempsey (r.b.), Dickerman (f.b.).

The first substitutes will be: Elwood, Hitchens, Withington and Martin, linemen; Easton, Ayer, Collins, O'Brien, Leavitt and Fox, backs.

TURBINE ELECTRIC
RAILROAD ENGINE

The world's first steam turbine electric locomotive has been completed at the works of a British locomotive company at Glasgow, says the Kansas City Times. In its operation the electricity which actuates the motors is generated by a dynamo driven by a turbine engine, deriving the steam, which is superheated, from a boiler in the rear. The turbine makes 3000 revolutions per minute, developing 1000 normal horsepower.

Increased efficiency and economy in fuel are secured, it is declared, in the innovation.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED	
Oct. 5	From 5:45 p. m. to 5:48 a. m.
Oct. 6	From 5:43 p. m. to 5:49 a. m.
Oct. 7	From 5:42 p. m. to 5:51 a. m.
Oct. 10	From 5:40 p. m. to 5:52 a. m.
Oct. 12	From 5:38 p. m. to 5:53 a. m.
Oct. 13	From 5:37 p. m. to 5:54 a. m.
Oct. 14	From 5:36 p. m. to 5:55 a. m.
Oct. 15	From 5:35 p. m. to 5:56 a. m.

JOINT COMMITTEE IS
WORKING FOR CHANGE
IN NEW JERSEY LAWS

Associated Automobile Clubs and Trade Association of State Are Back of Present Reform Movement.

AFTER CANDIDATES

NEWARK, N. J.—A joint committee representing the Associated Automobile Clubs of New Jersey and the New Jersey Automobile Trade Association has started active work to obtain a betterment of legislative conditions in this state during the coming session of the New Jersey state Legislature. Headquarters for the campaign are to be opened here and every effort will be made to help the fortunes of the candidates pledged to support the desired amendments to the state motor vehicle law. There are 10 members of the joint committee, five each having been appointed by the state body of clubs and the state dealers' organization.

At a recent meeting of the committee a resolution was adopted condemning past automobile legislation and declaring strongly for a number of amendments to the existing law. It was also decided to place before the candidates for office at the ensuing election the proposed amendments desired by the automobile clubs of the state and to ask each candidate to pledge his support or to refuse such support. The list of amendments desired that will be submitted to the candidates is as follows:

"1. That non-resident automobile drivers, desiring to tour in New Jersey be permitted to do so for a limited period of time without expense to them and without requiring them to take out special licenses or sign powers of attorney before entering the borders of the state, provided they have duly complied with the laws of the states in which they reside and provided their home states extend the same privileges to residents of New Jersey.

"2. That the law which was recently passed requiring all vehicles to carry lights at night shall be reenacted and made so it can be properly enforced, a minimum penalty fixed and the fines collected for breaches thereof turned over to the state treasurer to be spent only on the repair of the improved highways.

"3. That the horsepower of cars for license purposes shall be rated according to the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers formula and not upon the manufacturer's rating.

"4. That in consideration of the large sums received from license fees by the state, automobiles be exempted from further taxation and that the fees so collected shall be paid in lieu of any and all taxes.

"5. That \$2000 per year for a period of at least three years be set aside from the funds paid by the automobile drivers for licenses, etc., such amount to be used in erecting proper guiding signs upon the highways where required.

"6. That motorists shall have the right to appeal to the supreme court from the decisions of the commissioner of motor vehicles.

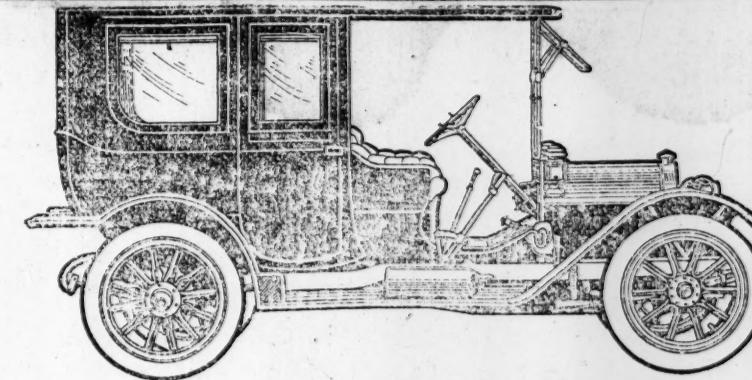
"7. That a law be enacted requiring drivers at all grade crossings of steam railways and of electric railways where operated over a private right of way crossing a public highway."

UNIVERSITY WILL
ADD MATERIALLY TO
CITY'S PROSPERITY

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The report of the university site commission, which designates Point Grey as the location for the University of British Columbia, is attracting public attention to this rapidly growing municipality adjacent to Vancouver, and will add materially to its growth and improvement.

The commission recommends that not less than 250 acres be set aside for the campus, and 700 acres for experimental purposes in agriculture and forestry. On account of the diverse agricultural conditions in the province, it is suggested that the work of agricultural education be divided between the university college of agriculture and the schools of agriculture of secondary grade located in the different centers. It is also advised that the university provide short courses for farmers' sons in the winter months, and technical night schools in the different mining centers. In concluding their report, the commission recommends that a liberal salary policy be adopted so as to attract men of the highest ability, and place the university on an equality with the best universities in America.

Point Grey municipality comprises about 20 square miles, much of which is yet in a rough state, but which is being laid out in streets as rapidly as possible. \$650,000 has just been raised by sale of bonds, which will be expended in providing adequate waterworks and sewerage systems; \$100,000 will be devoted to park purposes, while car lines are projected to radiate from a common center and encircle the whole district. The district has wonderful scenic attractions, jutting out into the Gulf of Georgia and affording a magnificent view in all directions, and it will doubtless become a popular and ideal residential center.



Chalmers Limousine with inside seats facing forward for five, and complete equipment, \$3,000

Chalmers
LIMOUSINE
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

You can spend a great deal more money but you can't buy any more in a Limousine than you get in a Chalmers for \$3000.

This is a broad statement to make and we couldn't prove it in a newspaper.

But think of the proved Chalmers "30" Chassis. Think of the body made by the most famous coach builders in the country, with white ash frames, white-wood paneling, solid walnut window frames, finest quality of broadcloth, highest grade of hair in the cushions, and every refinement that any one can ask.

Come and prove for yourself that you can't buy more in a Limousine than you get in a Chalmers at \$3000.

T. WHITTEN - GILMORE CO.
907 BOYLSTON ST.
Telephone Back Bay 4003
Represented in Lynn by C. E. WHITTEN

WORN GEARS GENERALLY
CAUSE OF UNDUE NOISE

Undue noise in the gear box arises in almost every case from worn gearing or gear shaft-bearings. Many methods are used to overcome this noise, the basis of them all being the employment of a thick gear-box lubricant to serve as a vibration absorbing medium.

These differ only in the nature of the medium employed, shavings, sawdust, or french chalk being mixed with the grease to thicken it. A gear box so packed is certainly quieter, but not only is the process unmechanical, but the real cause of the noise is overlooked, and moreover the reduction in noise is obtained at the expense of power, which, added to that caused by the inefficiency of worn gearing, amounts to a serious loss.

A further objection to such makeshift remedies is that the free movement of the gear sleeves is greatly lessened, and gear-clanging is made difficult. A fact which must not be overlooked is that any gear-box will be noisy if allowed to run dry.

The only satisfactory way to cure a noisy gear-box is to find the cause and remedy it, by renewing such gears or bearings as are worn, or replacing enough lubricant if run dry.

Besides the wonderful completeness of the exhibits, as usual great attention will be given the musical features and decorative scheme.

ANDOVER FACES
CUSHING ELEVEN

ANDOVER—The Phillips Academy football team meets the Cushing Academy eleven this afternoon. The local team expects a hard battle with the visitors, as Exeter defeated the Cushing team by the score of 12 to 5 last Saturday.

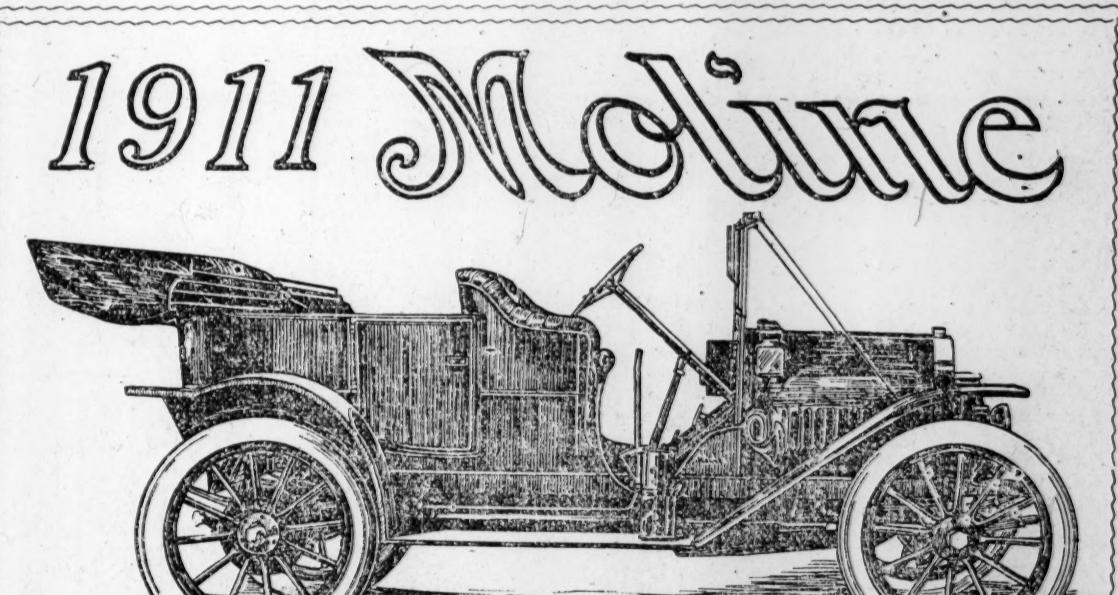
Jones, last year's veteran tackle, will probably start the game in his old position, the right side of the line, and his presence in the game is expected to strengthen the Andover line. McDonald will probably start at quarter, with Webster in reserve. Sawyer, Rogers and Mahan will comprise the first string of backs.

UNION PACIFIC CAR SHOPS.
OMAHA—Union Pacific railroad has taken out six building permits from the city department for additions to the big shops. The cost aggregates \$235,000.

During the last two years the increase in the number of automobiles owned by farmers has been little short of marvelous. In the opinion of E. R. Thomas, president of the E. R. Thomas Motor Company of Buffalo, who has given his keenest attention to the subject of the growth of the motor car business in the South and Southwest, this is one of the most remarkable features of the industry.

"The social economy of many other lines of human endeavor," says Mr. Thomas, "has been changed as a result of the wonderful spread of the automobile. The social life of the country districts has been revolutionized, and the people have been brought in closer touch with each other by the greatest time and distance annihilator of modern times. To persons who have not kept in close touch with the trend of the automobile industry the most remarkable feature of the whole business is the phenomenal increase in farm automobiles in the last two years. The effect on roads has been far-reaching and beneficial to an extent that is impossible to estimate. This certainly demonstrates that the motor car industry is not governed by the same conditions as the bicycle industry.

"Bankers and other men who from the very nature of their business must be cautious and conservative have predicted all sorts of dire results from lack of demand. That their reasoning was from false premises is shown by the steady demand for all kind of cars and an analysis of the distribution of the wealth of the country. The demand for the higher priced cars is steadily increasing and shows a healthy growth."



LICENSED UNDER SELDEN PATENT.

5-Passenger Touring Car \$1650—Toy Tonneau \$1600

POWER 25-H. P.
MOTOR 1-in. bore,
6-in. stroke
TRANSMISSION Single drive.
IGNITION Double.
WHEELS 36 inch.
CLUTCH, with Cork Insert Cone.

The longest stroke motor in this country.

Absolute dependability as proven in recent Glidden Tour, winner of Chicago Trophy, and best final score of any car in either class.

EASTERN SALES AGENTS FOR MOLINE CARS

Tel. 1322. B. B.

801 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

REPRESENTATIVES FOR UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY IN N. E. WANTED.

THIRTY-TWO AUTOS ENTERED TO CONTEST TODAY AT FAIRMOUNT

The Cars Will Race in Five Divisions, With Special Prizes in Big Free-for-All Event.

LOOK FOR FAST TIME

PHILADELPHIA—The entry list of the Fairmount park automobile race to be decided here today is a strong one and some remarkable racing is promised. Times at Fairmount have never been fast owing to the difficulties of the course which is twisting and contains many dips and little rises. Robertson who has been twice a winner of this fixture has never made much better than an average of 50 miles an hour, but it has always been a race worth going a long way to see. One feature of the contest has been the handling of the crowds. Philadelphia authorities have refused to allow automobiles to be parked near the course, which prevents accidents to spectators by the possible overturning of a car.

The race will be in classes, and the entire list contains 32 cars, one more than the Vanderbilt cup race. Many Philadelphia dealers have entered machines and in that respect the fixture has a local interest.

The entry of the Ford with Kulick to drive has added an element of great interest. The Ford is so comparatively light that its adherents claim for it the ability to lug the pole and cover really less distance than the older machines. The little Ford is without a doubt a fast car at present gear and gave Ralph de Palma a good contest at Syracuse the other day. Nothing except the 90 horsepower Fiat was able to beat it. The Ford possesses one horsepower for every 45 pounds of its weight. The entry list is as follows:

Class 2—Vincent Tadula, Abbott-Detroit; Frank Kulick, Ford; "Bill" Endicott, Cole 30; Mortimer Roberts, Abbott-Detroit; Montague Robert, Abbott-Detroit; Harry Endicott, Cole 30.

Class 3—Harold Hardesty, Pullman; Ernest Gellard, Pullman; H. P. Frey, Mercer; Joe Dawson, Marmon; Joe Matson, Corbin; W. H. Nash, Otto; William Oliver, Jr., Mercer.

Class 4—Jack Aitken, National; Ray Harroun, Marmon; Harry Cobe, Jackson; H. L. Wilcox, National; Willie Haupt, Benz; H. C. Knight, Westcott; Ed Hearne, Benz.

Class 5—E. M. Haushen, Apperson; Ralph Mulford, Lozier; G. E. Davis, Apperson; Tobin De Hynel, Stoddard-Dayton; C. A. Bergdall, Benz.

Class 6—C. R. Bergdall, Benz; Len Zingel, Chadwick; J. Fred Betz, third; Simplex; Mr. Jagersberger, Mercedes; Al Mitchell, Chadwick.

In addition to the principal prize for the victor at large the winning driver in each of the five classes will receive \$100.

ARMY FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The army football team was given some extra practice Friday. The men ran through the formations to be used today against Tufts College with clocklike precision. Homer and Hardy, both strong players, alternated at left tackle, and both will get in today's game. The army will up for the first game of the season will be: Left end, Wood; left tackle, Homer; left guard, Walmsley; center, Arnold; right guard, Weir; right tackle, Devore; right end, Hicks; quarterback, McDonald; left halfback, Dean; right halfback, Brown; fullback, Surles.

Auto Racer Who Has Had Marked Success In Races This Year



FRANK KULICK.
Driver of model T Ford racer.

AUTO SPEEDING IS EXTRAVAGANT

Prominent Manufacturer Asserts That Reasonable Driving Lowers Maintenance Cost of Motor Cars.

Following are the summaries of mileage, disbursements and depreciation on each vehicle:

AUTOMOBILE.

Day Miles.	Gasoline, Oils	Cost.
1	67.5	1 gallon, 1 pint..... \$1.90
2	70.4	1 1/2 gallons, 1 1/2 pints..... 3.92
3	76.3	1 1/2 gallons, 1 pint..... 1.12
4	80.0	5/8 gallons, 1 pint..... 1.00
5	82.4	5/8 gallons, 1 pint..... 1.07
6	75.5	5/8 gallons, 1 pint..... 1.09
		457.9 miles at cost of..... \$6.24
		Repairs..... 0.24
		Depreciation..... 0.015
		Total cost..... \$11.43
		Cost per mile..... 0.025
		Per passenger mile..... 0.0184

HORSE AND BUGGY.

Day Miles.	Hay	Cost.
1	28.8	12 quarts..... 20 pounds..... \$0.95
2	35.5	12 quarts..... 20 pounds..... 95
3	31.2	12 quarts..... 20 pounds..... 95
4	32.4	12 quarts..... 20 pounds..... 95
5	34.4	12 quarts..... 20 pounds..... 95
6	21.6	12 quarts..... 20 pounds..... 95
		193.3 miles at cost of..... \$5.80
		Repairs..... 1.47
		Depreciation..... 0.0184
		Total cost..... \$7.27
		Cost per mile..... 0.0365
		Per passenger mile..... 0.0184

NEW MOLINE NOW ON EXHIBITION

Considerable interest has been displayed in the arrival of the 1911 Moline car, which was placed on exhibition at the Selden motor car salesrooms, 801 Boylston street, on Wednesday last, and where it has been viewed by a great many.

The Moline comes to Boston with a great record and a fine reputation, and its achievements of late have doubled the desire of the knowing ones to see it. The model on exhibition is a 4-cylinder 35-horsepower touring car with a wheelbase of generous length insuring the much desired quality-ease of riding.

One of the points of interest in the Moline is a long-stroke motor, which is well known has great advantages, viz., in the economy of gasoline, great hill-climbing power—less strain on all engine bearings. The Moline is a car that has been put to the severest tests over rough roads and steep grades which have been selected to prove its reliability and power. It is made in runabout, toy tonneau, torpedo bodies and limousines.

I think that the day is at hand when speed will be condemned by every thoughtful driver, and the non-thinking kind will gradually see that they are being looked down upon, just as is the case today with those given to wanton waste in other respects.

"And there's still more to this subject. Few accidents take place that are not primarily caused by excess of speed. On the other hand I think that most men who have driven for as many years as I have will agree that a speed of from 15 to 18 miles an hour affords not only the most comfortable but the most enter-taining riding. Anything above that detracts from the interest in the surroundings that is a large part of the wholesome pleasure to be found in automobiling."

GATUN, C. Z.—Seven tests are to be made here to determine the efficacy of the Stoney gate valves which will control the flow of water through the culverts of the locks. Two concrete piers are in process of erection on the floor of the west chamber of the upper locks, on which the valves will be erected in horizontal position for the first four tests. The piers are about six feet high, permitting free access for the inspection of the roller trains. The gates are of steel and are 10 feet 8 inches wide by 18 feet 10 inches high, made to close a pole 8 by 18 feet. The points to be determined by the first four tests are:

(1) The friction developed by the roller trains when the valve is moved under a superimposed load equivalent to the water pressure against the valve under operating conditions. (2) The deflections of the valves under loads equivalent to operating pressures and the effect of the deflection upon the rollers to determine whether it will be necessary to provide rocker bearings on end of valves. (3) The effect of an eccentric pull on the gates to simulate the conditions if the valve stem is not attached to the gate on the axis through the center of gravity. (4) The effect of the wear on the rollers and roller train tracks for continuous operation under a working load.

Points 1 to 4 will be determined by assembling the valve and roller trains in a horizontal position and loading the valve with pig iron or rails in increasing amounts to equal the pressure due to varying water heads up to 60 feet. A wire rope runs through each end of the gates through snatch blocks to a hoisting engine will permit of the valve being operated at will.

Three other tests will be made to determine: (5) The efficacy of the sealing devices, particularly the spring side seals, under water pressure, and the water tighteners of the uncaulked skip plates and rivets. (6) The initial force required to break the water seals and open the valves about one foot. Test 7 will be deferred until the operating machinery has been installed.

NO FRESHMAN SCRIMMAGE. Because of the slippery condition of the field Friday the Harvard freshman football squad was not given a scrimmage. The centers, backs and ends reported early and were given a short practice in punting, with the ends running down under the kicks. When the rest of the men reported the whole squad had practise in tackling the dummy, falling on the ball and starting. The first and second squads finally ran through the signals.

THOMAS FLYER

Victorious in High-Gear Test

A 6-40 Thomas has just completed a 2000-mile trip in ten days, passing through eight States entirely on high gear, the other speeds being eliminated and the transmission sealed. Sounds extravagant no doubt. It would have to us two years ago.

The Alleghany, White and Green Mountains, with their numerous water-breaks, were no obstacle and the car swept over those with ease. Anybody was privileged to drive and this feat on high gear is unprecedented, proving that whoever drives a Thomas makes no difference, where you go is no barrier, the distance is immaterial.

The average motorist would say these feats are impossible, and so it would be with most cars. In fact we do not know of another car which could equal this showing.

We are far-sighted enough to realize that the long-stroke, large-valve motor used practically exclus-

to men who know motor values it is scarcely necessary to point the moral! The elimination of the necessity for gear shifting removes the one barrier to the complete enjoyment of motoring. It avoids the jerks and jars that disturb every one when running in congested traffic. It avoids the rasping noise incident to gear shifting, so trying to one's composure. It makes smooth, steady, comfortable riding possible under all conditions of travel if your car is equipped with proper springs.

REMEMBER These features are found exclusively in THOMAS CARS, which alone have the great motor improvements that all high-grade cars must eventually adopt.

See and learn what this wonderful car can do

E. R. THOMAS MOTOR BRANCH CO., 587 Boylston St., BOSTON

MOTOR CAR WINS ECONOMY TEST

Maxwell Runabout Proves Superior to Horse and Buggy in Unique Contest of Six Days.

NEW YORK—S. M. Butler, chairman of the contest board of the American Automobile Association, has announced the results of the six day economy test between an automobile and a horse and wagon. The Maxwell runabout not only won the test by a large margin so far as expense was concerned, but it covered nearly three times as much ground as did the horse and buggy. The event was the first organized, systematic attempt to compare the relative costs of travel by horse and wagon and automobile.

The contest was conducted in a conservative manner in order that neither mode of transportation might benefit by unusual practices. As passenger mile cost was the basis of the test the automobile was continually under the supervision of an observer appointed by Chairman Butler, the car being locked up in an official garage when not in service. Gasoline and lubricating oil were the only items of cost, as the car needed no repairs, adjustments or replacements. The gasoline and oil for the automobile and the oats and hay for the horse were purchased along the day's route.

In compiling the final figures of the test, depreciation of both the automobile and horse and buggy was taken into account. In the case of the automobile 20 per cent a year was allowed on a basis of 10,000 miles a year. This amounts to \$180 a year, or 18 cents a mile. Depreciation on the wagon, harness and horse is based upon an original cost of \$275, the outfit supposedly lasting 10 years and being capable of 10 miles travel every day, making the depreciation \$8.075 a mile.

Following are the summaries of mileage, disbursements and depreciation on each vehicle:

MUCH PROGRESS IS MADE PREPARING FOR NEW YORK AUTO SHOW

Interior of Madison Square Garden to Be Remodeled and Handsomely Decorated for Exhibits.

RUN IN TWO PARTS

NEW YORK—Preparations are now in full swing for the eleventh national automobile show, to be held in Madison Square Garden, Jan. 7 to 21, 1911. Although the show is some three months distant the details are so many that early preparations are necessary to bring matters to a successful conclusion, and the show committee, consisting of Col. George Pope, chairman; Charles Clinton, Alfred Reeves and Merle L. Downs, secretary, are busy every minute.

Plans for the remodeling of the interior of Madison Square Garden have been completed. Already men are laying the concrete bases for the structural steel work which will be used throughout the building. The steel work will be the main support of the elevated platforms and will add a tone of solidity to the amphitheater. The raised platforms will be extended to the aisle of the main floor, thus forming a roof for the spaces in the outer ring. The front balcony similarly will be extended. Complete cars will be shown on the main floor, raised platform and balcony of the amphitheater, and in the exhibition hall at the right of the entrance and in the base-

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ment.

All that is new or old in the accessory line will be on exhibition on the outside of the raised platform and first balcony nearest to the walls of the building, in the second balcony and in the concert hall.

The forthcoming show will be divided into two parts, one of which will be devoted entirely to passenger or pleasure vehicles. This will be known as part 1 and will be held during the week of Jan. 7 to 14. Part 2, which will be devoted to commercial or freight-carrying vehicles, electric carriages and motor cycles, will be held during the period of Jan. 16 to 21. Just how the show management plan to "clean house" for part 2 in the short space of time between the two shows is hard to understand, but this difficult task will be properly engineered and carried out successfully and everything will be in place when the doors open for the two periods of the national show.

WILL TEST VALUE OF STONEY GATE VALVES FOR LOCKS

GATUN, C. Z.—Seven tests are to be made here to determine the efficacy of the Stoney gate valves which will control the flow of water through the culverts of the locks. Two concrete piers are in process of erection on the floor of the west chamber of the upper locks, on which the valves will be erected in horizontal position for the first four tests. The piers are about six feet high, permitting free access for the inspection of the roller trains. The gates are of steel and are 10 feet 8 inches wide by 18 feet 10 inches high, made to close a pole 8 by 18 feet. The points to be determined by the first four tests are:

(1) The friction developed by the roller trains when the valve is moved under a superimposed load equivalent to the water pressure against the valve under operating conditions. (2) The deflections of the valves under loads equivalent to operating pressures and the effect of the deflection upon the rollers to determine whether it will be necessary to provide rocker bearings on end of valves. (3) The effect of an eccentric pull on the gates to simulate the conditions if the valve stem is not attached to the gate on the axis through the center of gravity. (4) The effect of the wear on the rollers and roller train tracks for continuous operation under a working load.

Points 1 to 4 will be determined by assembling the valve and roller trains in a horizontal position and loading the valve with pig iron or rails in increasing amounts to equal the pressure due to varying water heads up to 60 feet. A wire rope runs through each end of the gates through snatch blocks to a hoisting engine will permit of the valve being operated at will.

Three other tests will be made to determine: (5) The efficacy of the sealing devices, particularly the spring side seals, under water pressure, and the water tighteners of the uncaulked skip plates and rivets. (6) The initial force required to break the water seals and open the valves about one foot. Test 7 will be deferred until the operating machinery has been installed.

NO FRESHMAN SCRIMMAGE. Because of the slippery condition of the field Friday the Harvard freshman football squad was not given a scrimmage. The centers, backs and ends reported early and were given a short practice in punting, with the ends running down under the kicks. When the rest of the men reported the whole squad had practise in tackling the dummy, falling on the ball and starting. The first and second squads finally ran through the signals.

ART LOAN EXHIBIT Paintings and Sculptures, Valued at \$1,000,000

SANTOS DUMONT—MONOPLANE

BURGESS-CURTISS—BIPLANE

THE ROOM OF MODELS. CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT.

SHOOSHAN OLD FASHIONED INN.

EDNA FRANCES SIMMONS ORCHESTRA.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12—COLUMBUS DAY.

LECTURES BY BERTHA PALMER HAFFNER.

MOTION PICTURE-TALKS BY CHARLES E. GREELEY.

THE HOME NEWSPAPER



EARNED advertisers claim the advertising medium of par excellence is the publication reaching the home. The Christian Science Monitor is supreme in this class among the daily publications. In attaining this position, The Christian Science Monitor has not only secured a circulation of recognized quality through its four editions published each week day for the City of Boston and New England, but is also a factor in solving a problem that for a quarter of a century has been a much discussed feature in publishing circles, namely, a National Daily, The Monitor having two editions--- for national and international circulation.

As the pioneer in clean journalism, The Christian Science Monitor occupies a unique position, because it not only censors its news, but exerts every effort to protect its readers against fraudulent advertisements. The following statements are made by advertisers who have used the Monitor columns:

*THE APPENDED STATEMENTS CAN BE
VERIFIED IN THE MONITOR OFFICE*

**A Local Advertiser
Informs Us:**

¶ "Please discontinue our advertisement. We have received so many inquiries productive of 'prospects' that we are unable to cope with them. We shall continue our advertisement when we have met the present demand."

**A Local Hotel Manager
States:**

¶ "My ad in The Monitor has kept my rooms continually occupied. I cannot help but notice an increase in business which, by careful observation, I attribute to this ad."

**A National Advertiser
Reports:**

¶ "3300 replies (and still coming) on an investment of \$160 for one advertisement. Each reply contained from ten cents to one dollar."

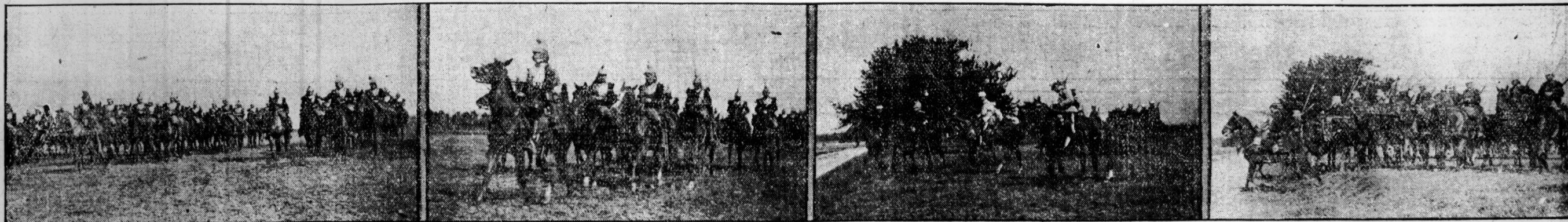
**ADVERTISING IS THE FOUNDATION OF SUCCESS FOR
ANY ENTERPRISE**

This Advertisement should not only induce many to become regular subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor, but also convince merchants that it is a profitable vehicle of publication.

Price 2c the Copy, at News Stands, \$5 the Year, Outside Boston Postal District.

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

Sixty Thousand Troops Take Part in French Maneuvers



TROOPS UNDER GENERAL PICQUART WHO WERE MASSED AT PICARDY TO OPPOSE THE ADVANCE OF GENERAL MEUNIER.

From left to right the photographs represent cuirassiers on the march, next another view of the same troops, third the staff of the third cavalry division, and fourth, the third cavalry (Dragoons) returning from maneuvers.

Each Side in Possession of One Hundred and Fifty Field Guns—Clement-Bayard Airship Does Good Work, Making Thirty Miles an Hour.

PICARDY—The French army maneuvers of 1910, which have just taken place, have been of more than usual interest, owing to the fact that they represented the landing of a German army corps on the northern coast of France, and its being held in check by the second (Amiens) army corps till the arrival of other troops from Paris. Some of the best French writers consider that in the event of war between France and Germany, if England remained neutral this would be the most probable line of advance, and some of the French papers always referred to the troops under General Meunier as the Germans. To give a more exact representation of what would happen if a landing did take place, General Meunier was only given a portion of his force on the first day of the maneuvers, and was each day reinforced by the troops who were supposed to have been landed since the previous day. General Picquart, commanding the defending French force, was reinforced in a similar manner each day by the troops which were supposed to have reached him from the capital.

The orders given to the invading army were to detach an army corps to the northeast, in the direction of Beauvais and Amiens, to prevent the French from concentrating.

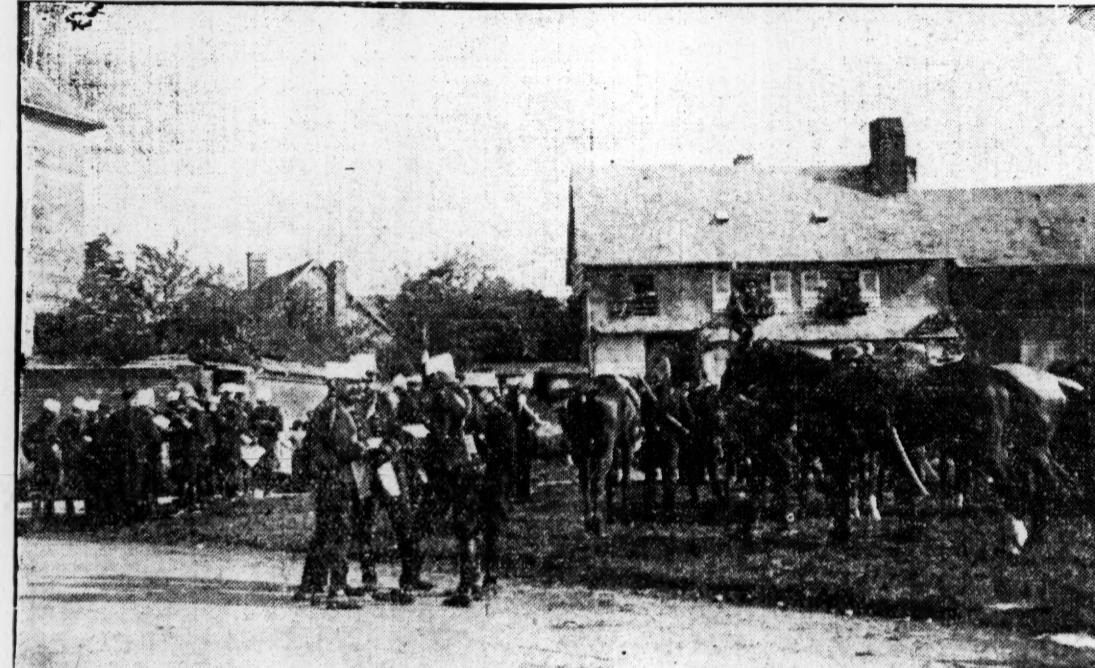
The task of General Picquart was to collect as quickly as possible all the troops in Picardy to oppose this advance, while the French commander-in-chief collected all troops available, including the garrison of Paris, and moved to join hands with him and drive the enemy back toward the sea. Some 60,000 troops took part in these maneuvers, including the first and third cavalry divisions, the second and third army corps, and a large number of zouaves, chasseurs à pied, and colonial infantry, from Paris and other garrisons. Each side had nearly 150 field guns, this being the first time that French troops have worked with such a large number of guns compared to the number of men engaged, and one of the most interesting points in the maneuvers was how

to make use of so many guns. As events turned out, General Meunier, who was an old artillery officer, succeeded in bringing every one of his guns into action, while on General Picquart's side there were many batteries which never came into action during the seven days' maneuvers.

The first three days were spent in forced marches to seize points of vantage, and in bringing up as many men as possible to hold these points as long as possible and so give time for the concentration of the larger bodies in rear. Then followed attempts to outmaneuver each other, and a stand on the part of the invaders on the plateau of Morvilliers, between Rouen and Amiens, and a three days' attempt on the part of the French to dislodge them.

All arms had very hard marching during the first three days and stood the test well, in spite of the heavy kits carried by the infantry. There were a large number of reservists in the ranks, some regiments having over 1000, or about one-third of their strength, but these did their work as cheerfully and well as their younger comrades, and very few men fell out in any of the regiments. This was no doubt owing to the custom of billeting the men at night instead of exposing them to the rigors of a chance bivouac, and to the way in which the men shake down at every temporary halt and cook for themselves. Their wants were also catered to by traveling kitchens which came up at the close of maneuvers each day with a ready cooked meal for the men before they dispersed to their billets.

The large numbers of cavalry on both sides led to expectations of brilliant cavalry work, as officers and men of the French cavalry are second to none in the world, and are beautifully mounted on thoroughly well broken horses. The wooded and hilly nature of the country, however, made the movements and action of cavalry in large bodies very difficult. There was, however, one notable example, when the

GENERAL MEUNIER'S HEADQUARTERS AT MORVILLIERS.
Commanding general of the invading force and his staff with their splendid mounts.

cuirassier brigade of the first cavalry division, extended in single rank, charged the whole of the third cavalry division.

The cuirassiers being heavy men on heavy horses, and protected by the

This series of photographs of the French maneuvers was specially taken for The Christian Science Monitor.

cuirass and helmet, claimed that they could have ridden down their lighter but more numerous opponents, but the latter were not in the least inclined to accept this point of view, and nothing

THE CLEMENT BAYARD AIRSHIP.
Returning to its hangar in one view, the other showing it being pushed into the hangar.FRENCH ARMY WHICH SPENT THREE DAYS IN FORCED MARCHES TO SEIZE POINTS OF VANTAGE IN THE MANEUVERS.
From left to right the photos show the forty-fifth infantry near Sommeaux, next a horse artillery gun of the third cavalry division; third the one hundred and nineteenth infantry of the twenty-second brigade, and fourth the third cavalry division (Hussars) returning.

“PEACE THE WHOLE OBJECT OF WAR”

Will the perfected aeroplane make for universal peace, or will it be a new agency for war? Will the navy whose ships are destroyed by bombs dropped from the hands of aviators hasten to declare a cessation of hostilities, or will its government hurriedly subsidize private aircraft to meet the opponent in the air, or appropriate money for the purchase of guns made especially to fight the airmen from the land or the water?

These were proper questions to ask of an army officer who can look back over a period of service dating from before the outbreak of the civil war. The opinion of the man who helped to open up the great plains of the West in the face of Indian hostility; the man who, as commander of the Rocky mountain division after the close of the war, performed a work that makes his name remembered in the West of today—the opinion of such a man on such a subject might be of some worth. And so the interviewer waited in the parlor of Brig.-Gen. Henry B. Carrington's home in Hyde Park.

When the general entered the room, however, his reply to the proposed questions left the aeroplane far behind. In his consideration of the tendencies

that make for war and peace. In the free navigation of the air the general sees a tendency toward confused relationships among men and nations that needs to be properly controlled. But on the broader question of war itself he says:

“It is absolutely certain that no human intellect has ever conceived, nor can the finite man conceive, of any remedy for vice or crime, except it be a revelation of the heart itself, until it be controlled absolutely by the Golden Rule.

DELAY BUILDING POSTOFFICE.

PASADENA, Cal.—The building of the new Pasadena postoffice for which the recent session of Congress appropriated \$200,000 will be delayed for some time, according to Postmaster J. W. Wood. He recently received word from the supervising architect of the United States treasury department to the effect that the department will be glad to listen to proposals as to the architecture for the proposed structure, to the end that the building shall harmonize with other public and private buildings of the city.

“Moreover, there never has been a civilization, up to the present hour, that has prospered thoroughly, either in governmental forms, religious ceremonies, or social happiness and virtue, that has not gained its incubating, fostering and developing force in Christianity itself. Not race has existed on the face of the earth that has not cherished some conception of some invisible, but all-sufficient, agency by which man could be rescued from enemies or evil; while every

MEASURE PASSES
SECOND READING

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The bill to enable the federal government to take over, with the view of ultimately developing the northern territory of South Australia, has passed its second reading in the Senate without a division. It is generally admitted that it is entirely contrary to the interests of Australia to leave the northern territory in its present undeveloped condition, and it is expected that, although there may be some opposition to the bill, it will eventually be passed.



BRIG.-GEN. HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

DECLARER NOTED VETERAN WARRIOR

one of them, separated from Christianity, pure and simple, has either fallen into wild and grotesque idolatry, or as wild and grotesque superstition that had neither brain wisdom nor intelligent common sense to give it sustaining and effective value.

“In war the heaviest armament and the best-drilled members must win. But, as the whole object of legitimate war is to prevent war and secure peace, the true germ of peace must be that already

FOUR AVIATORS
SAIL FOR AMERICA

HAVRE, France—To compete in the international aviation contest at Belmont park, Long Island, four of the foremost French aviators sailed for America today on the French liner La Lorraine.

They were Count Jacques de Lesseps, the cross-channel flyer; Hubert Latham, Emile Aubrun and René Simon.

foreshadowed in the inner spirit of every man or woman who seeks peace.

“Therefore, as you magnify agencies that are hostile to peace, so in the exact proportion are you rendering peace impossible, until mankind recognizes that the true gospel of peace is to end war and bring about the time when the most

secluded hamlet in a retired country village shall become as safe as if under the frowning battlements of the strongest fortress or agency of de-

fense human ingenuity ever fashioned.”

And here is the last word this famous Indian fighter had to say on the subject: The inner peace is the seed of the universal peace. This is the deep-rooted conviction of a man who has forced peace upon Red Cloud Sioux by means of the rifle and the cannon.

General Carrington is a leader among members of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was district delegate from Pittsburg in 1894, delegate-at-large from Louisville next year, district delegate from San Francisco in 1896 and delegate-at-large from Toledo in 1908, in which year he delivered the address at the Sheridan memorial exercises in Nebraska. To this ceremony, at which were present the survivors of the Indian campaigns that started Nebraska upon its road to fame as a state, General Carrington was accompanied by his wife, who is sometimes called the Florence Nightingale of the South and West. Her recently published book, “Army Life on the Plains,” describes many of her husband's deeds while the western wilderness was being opened and made safe for settlement.

INCREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS.

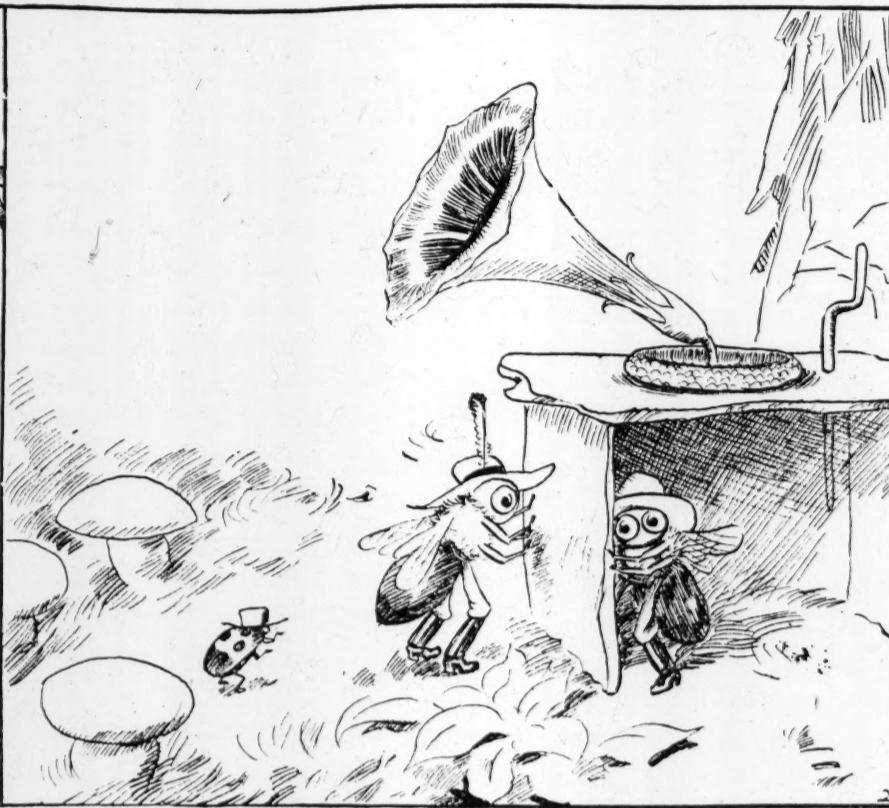
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—An increase in the individual deposits in state banks in Oklahoma of \$27,000,714 between Feb. 29, 1908, and Sept. 1, 1910, is shown in the tabulated report issued by State Bank Commissioner E. B. Cookrell, showing the condition of state banks at the close of business Sept. 1. The nearest previous date shown for comparison purposes is June 23, 1909, the records showing an increase of 56 state banks.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

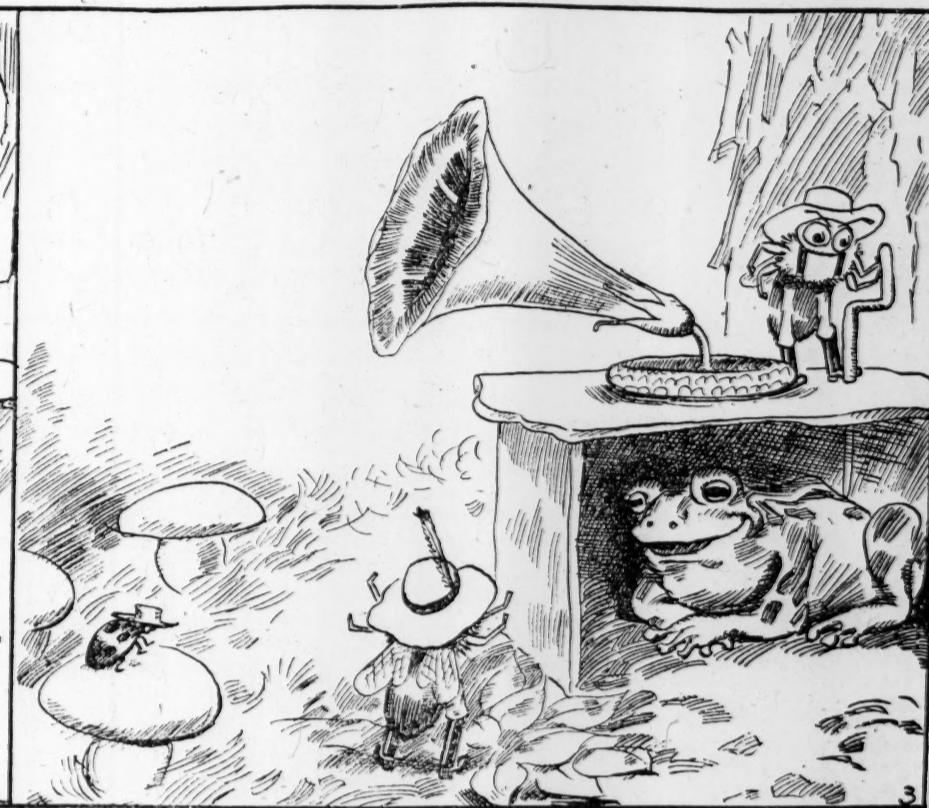
THE BUSYVILLE BEES

Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS
Rhymes by M. L. BAUM

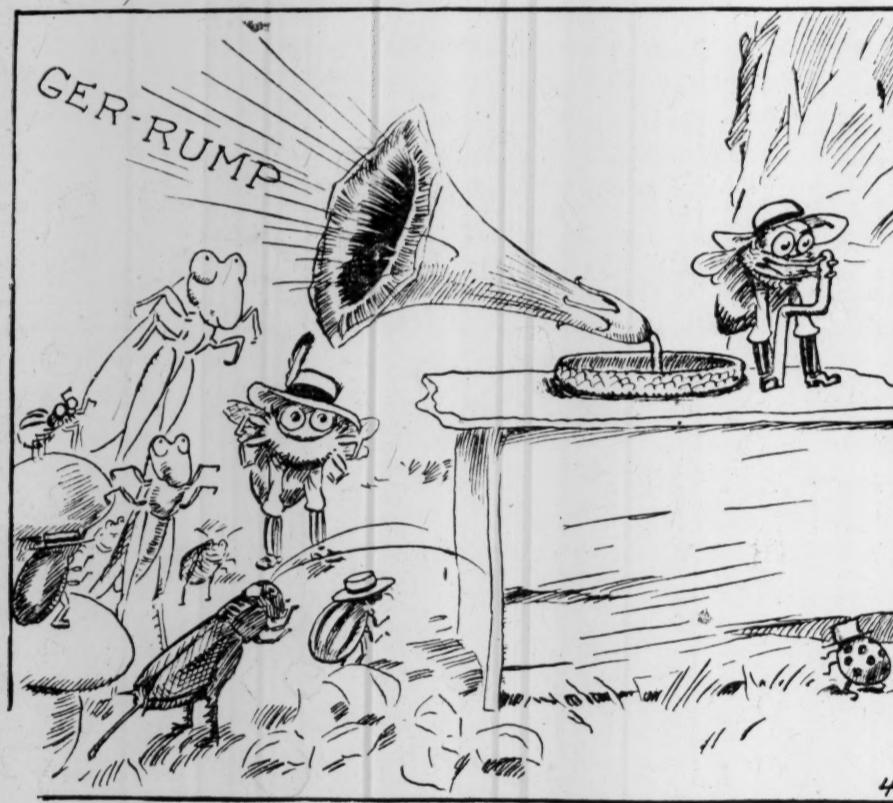
"Canned music," says Buzz, "ought to flow from this flower;
We'll can some in han' somest style;
For being four-handed I can do (that's candid)
Whatever I think is worth while."



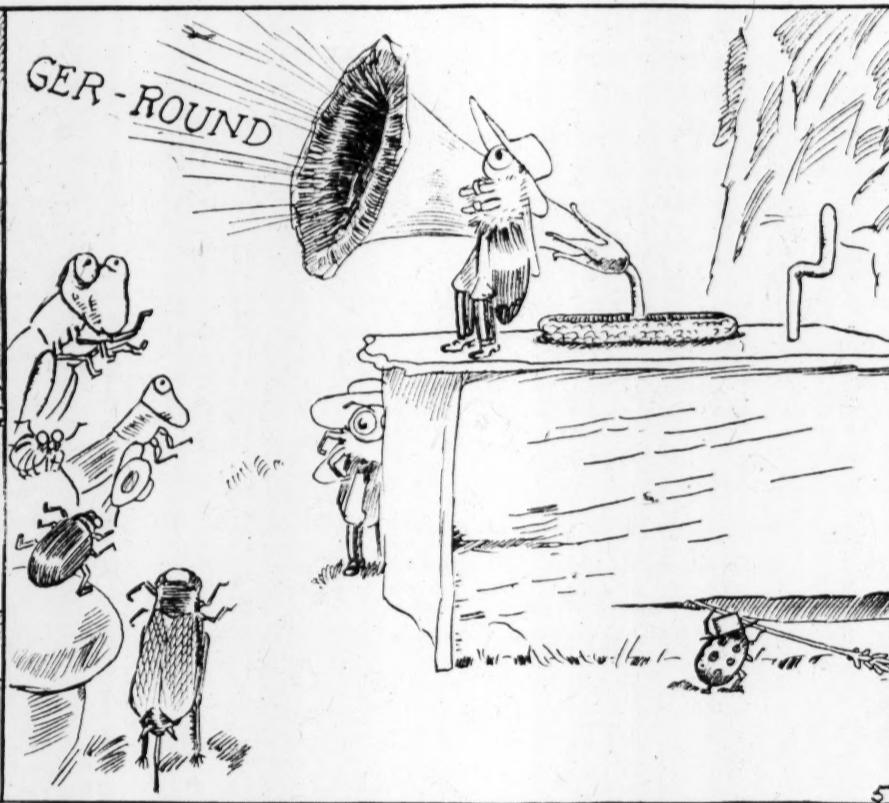
Some bark and some twigs for the can then he rigs,
A twig for the crank is the thing;
Morning Glory installed and the whole might be called
A pho-no-graph minus the sing.



But Signor Grumphoggle the frog'll join in,
He jumps at a chance to be heard;
He sings all the summer, is truly a "hummer,"
The critics pronounce him a "bird."



And June Bug and Tato Bug, Katydids, too,
(Herself a good singer, we know)
To the concert in time to the tune of a dime
Then came and sat all in a row.



(Copyright, 1910, by Alexander Dods. All rights reserved.)
"Gerrumpha-Gerround!" 'Twas a wonderful sound!
Applause became frantic and furious,
Buzz made himself tall, and was waiting a call
For the "author," when Beetle grew curious.



Things happened so fast that exactly what passed
There's no one who certainly knows;
Grumphoggle says "WHEN I play can-can again
Take care how you tickle my toes."

A PRINCE'S WISH

RICH and powerful boys, as well as rich and powerful men, often yearn for the freedom which belongs to those with less dignity to sustain, and sigh for the pleasures of the common people. This is well illustrated by an anecdote of the son of Queen Hortense of Holland, which was told by Madame Ducrest.

On one occasion the boy was seated near the window in the palace looking toward the park and appeared to view with indifference the many presents which were spread before him. His looks were constantly directed toward the grand avenue in front of the palace. Feeling impatient at his appearing less delighted than she expected, the Queen asked him if he were not grateful for his grandmother's attention in procuring for him every toy he could wish.

"Indeed, I am, mamma," the boy replied. "But I am not surprised at her kindness; she is always so good to me that I am accustomed to it."

"Do you find no enjoyment in those pretty toys?"

"Indeed, I do, mamma. But—"

"What, then?"

"I am very anxious for something else."

"Mention it, my son. Depend upon my giving it to you."

"Oh, mamma, you will refuse me!"

"Is it money for the poor?"

"Papa gave me some this morning. It is already distributed. What I want is—"

"Tell me, dearest child. You know how I love you. Rest assured that I want to begin the year by giving you whatever you most wish."

"My dear mamma, I want you to allow me to walk in that heap of mud at the end of the avenue. That will amuse me more than anything else!"—Selected.

WAYS OF "STRIKING A LIGHT"

THE world was thousands of years old before matches were known. The little tip of the match looks very simple, yet it is made of so many substances put together that it took chemists years to discover just what materials should be used in making it. Sometimes uncivilized people rub dry pieces of wood together until one catches fire. Often they use two stones, striking one against the other until a spark falls amid some dry leaves and starts a blaze.

The Australian bushman uses a method of his own to procure a light. First he selects two pieces of light wood, each about a foot long, from the pile of dry leaves. On this strip of wood he makes a hole into the flat strip of wood. Then he rolls the other pointed stick between the palms of his hands so that it bores a hole into the flat strip of wood. This makes fine wood dust which catches fire, sending its spark among the dry leaves. By blowing upon the tiny light the bushman soon has a fine fire which he feeds with more leaves.

The Malay sailors follow much the same plan as the bushman. They use a piece of split bamboo, making a notch across its hollow side. Sawing into this notch slowly, then rapidly with a sharp-edged piece of bamboo, wood dust is soon made. This catches fire and falls upon the dry leaves which the sailor has placed to catch the sparks. In the forests of South America the natives often strike two stones together until the little

RED-EYED VIREO.

This is our best known vireo, so named because of the red iris of its eye, a mark, however, which may be seen only at a short distance. This bird is a denizen of the shade trees and orchard as well as the woodlands, and from its leafy bower its song is heard almost incessantly during the summer, even at midday.

The red-eyed Vireo is a gentle, fearless, lovable little fellow. The peculiar style of his song has led to his being called the preacher bird.

Both sexes have the same plumage—the crown dull gray with black stripes on either side, and a distinct white line over the eye. The upper parts are light olive-green, the under parts pure white.

They arrive in the vicinity of New York the first of May, nest as far north as Labrador, and winter in the tropics, says Albert Field Gilmore, in "Birds Through the Year."

WHAT BERYL TOLD.

How do the robins build their nests? Robin Redbreast told me. First a wisp of amber hay

Then some shreds of downy floss, Feathers, too, and bits of moss, Woven with a sweet, sweet song;

This way, that way, and across;

That's what Robin told me.

Where do the Robins hide their nests?

Robin Redbreast told me.

Up among the leaves so deep,

Where the sunbeams rarely creep;

Long before the winds are cold,

Bright-eyed stars will peep, and see

Baby robins, one, two, three;

That's what Robin told me.

—George Cooper.

TREE IN THIMBLE.

Little oak trees, 1½ inches in height, are grown by Chinese gardeners. They

AS PAULINE SAW IT.

Pauline, who had been attending school for almost two weeks, was telling of the misbehavior of some of her little classmates. At her mother's question as to whether it had ever been necessary for the teacher to speak to her, Pauline answered quickly, "O, no, mamma."

"Then, 'She had to speak to all the class but me this afternoon.' 'Why, what did she say?'" "O, she said, 'Now children we'll all wait until Pauline is in order.'"

—Exchange.

PAPER AND ITS VARIOUS USES

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD
WESTWARD FROM BOSTON.—XXIX.

ONE who has time at his command may spend weeks and months profitably and with interest in Rome, but without further description of its sights, we pass on to Florence, which also abounds in works of art.

Florence, Italian Firenze, "la bella," retains more nearly her medieval character as a city than any other large place in Italy. Every street bears reference to some person known in the arts, in discovery, poetry or statesmanship, and the names of Fra Angelico, Giotto, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Galileo, Dante Alighieri, Giovanni Boccaccio, Girolamo Savonarola, Lorenzo de Medici and Machiavelli are indissolubly connected with the proud history of this great city.

Florence is charmingly situated in the valley of the River Arno, which bisects the city. Let us proceed at once to the Duomo (Santa Maria del Fiore), begun in 1296 by the architect Arnolfo di Cambio, who was succeeded by Giotto and Andrea Pisano. The dome was planned and executed by Filippo Brunelleschi. The present facade is modern, being finished in 1887. The interior contains bronze and terra cotta work by Luca della Robbia and stained glass windows attributed to Ghiberti. In front of the cathedral is the wonderful campanile or bell tower of Giotto, in Italian-Gothic style, richly decorated with colored marbles. Ruskin has described it as the best combination of beauty and power ever produced by man.

The Piazza della Signoria was the forum of the republic and the scene of many startling events in the city's varied history. On the piazza fronts the Palazzo Vecchio, finished in 1314, the exterior unchanged as it stands today. It was the seat of the Signoria, or governing body of the republic, afterward the residence of Cosimo I, and is now the city hall.

HER ESSAY WON HER A HOME

FROM a tenement in the slums to the home of a wealthy foster mother who has come to love her as her own child, is the good fortune that has fallen on the curly head of Lillie Coulby. Here is the story:

Twelve years ago Lillie opened her eyes to life in a squalid home on one of the poorest streets of St. Joseph, Mo. When she was 8 years old the authorities took the child from her evil surroundings and placed her in the state industrial school for girls at Chillicothe.

Last year John H. Curren, immigration commissioner, offered two prizes for the best and second best essays on "Missouri and Its Resources," to be written by school children of the state. Lillie Coulby took the second prize and clapped her hands gleefully when it turned out to be—what do you suppose?—fine, fat Holstein cow.

Lillie's cow gave more than creamy milk; she gave a hint—the hint that in the state industrial school at Chillicothe was a little girl worth finding out about.

Mr. John Harding of St. Joseph was the one who took the hint. And now little orphan Lillie is going to her house

In one corner of the piazza the Loggia dei Lanzi, an open-vaulted hall of magnificent proportions, was erected in 1376. It contains a number of statues, among them Perseus with the head of Medusa in bronze, by Benvenuto Cellini, and Judith and Holofernes in bronze, by Donatello.

The Palazzo degli Uffizi contains the celebrated picture gallery the basis of which was the collections of paintings made by the Medicis. It is now one of the largest and most valuable in the world, containing masterpieces of painting by Raphael, Titian, del Piombo, Lorenzo de Medici and Machiavelli are indissolubly connected with the proud history of this great city.

Florence is charmingly situated in the valley of the River Arno, which bisects the city. Let us proceed at once to the Duomo (Santa Maria del Fiore), begun in 1296 by the architect Arnolfo di Cambio, who was succeeded by Giotto and Andrea Pisano. The dome was planned and executed by Filippo Brunelleschi. The present facade is modern, being finished in 1887. The interior contains bronze and terra cotta work by Luca della Robbia and stained glass windows attributed to Ghiberti. In front of the cathedral is the wonderful campanile or bell tower of Giotto, in Italian-Gothic style, richly decorated with colored marbles. Ruskin has described it as the best combination of beauty and power ever produced by man.

The Piazza della Signoria was the forum of the republic and the scene of many startling events in the city's varied history. On the piazza fronts the Palazzo Vecchio, finished in 1314, the exterior unchanged as it stands today. It was the seat of the Signoria, or governing body of the republic, afterward the residence of Cosimo I, and is now the city hall.

The Ponte Vecchio, the most picturesque and quaintest bridge in the world, rebuilt in 1345 on the site of an early Roman bridge, leads across the Arno. Other places of interest include the house of Dante and the beautiful parks.



THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests.



EDITED BY J. RUSSELL REED.

39 Ridge Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

THE first letter postage in this country dates back to 1639, when the General Court of Massachusetts passed an order that all letters brought and sent over the sea should be taken to the house of Richard Fairbanks, who lived in Boston. Mr. Fairbanks was therefore the first postmaster in the United States, and for this service he received one penny for each letter. In 1672 a monthly mail was established between Boston and New York and 30 years later was changed to a fortnightly one. In those days the rate of postage was according to the distance the letter had to go. The amount charged for carrying a letter 30 miles or less was 6 cents. Letters sent between 60 and 80 miles cost 8 cents and one had to pay 10 cents to have a letter carried between 60 and 100 miles. It cost 25 cents to carry a letter 450 miles.

HOW STAMPS BECOME RARE.

There are two ways in which a stamp becomes rare. First, when only a few copies of a certain stamp remain in existence, and second, through a printer's error. The fact that a printer can make a stamp rare through a mistake is somewhat curious. For an example we have the stamp issued by the United States in 1838 celebrating the centenary of

the Declaration of Independence. Three of the values were printed with the centers inverted and are now worth over \$500. When the Pan-American stamps were issued in 1901 some of the 1 and 2-cent values were printed with the pictures of the steamship and train upside down. A 2-cent India stamp was issued with King Edward's head inverted and they are worth many times the price of the same stamp without the error.

A remarkable idea for raising the price of stamps was used a few years ago by one of the postal attachés of the Servian government. A large number of stamps issued in 1903 bearing the head of King Alexander were found in one of the postal department's warehouses and before they could be sold this postal clerk suggested that if half the stamps were destroyed the remainder would greatly appreciate in value. The minister acted upon this suggestion and now stamp collectors have offered \$330,000 for half of what they once rated as worth \$29,000.

BEFORE STAMPS WERE USED.

The editor of this department has received three letters from Margaret Potter, Waukesha, Wis., which are of great interest because they show how the postage was paid before stamps were in use. One of the letters was written in 1838

and is folded in the shape of an envelope. In the upper righthand corner is written in ink "90," showing that the amount of postage paid was 90 cents. The other two letters are of later date, one being written in 1853 and on the envelope is stamped inside of a circle "Paid 3." The other was written in 1856 and on this is written "Paid 3."

PRECANCELS.

A precancel is a stamp already bearing a cancellation when purchased. Precancels appear in different forms, but the most common are two heavy bars extending across the face between which appear the name of the office, date, etc. These stamps are used on second-class matter, the object being to reduce the number of pieces of mail requiring postmarking after being mailed.

PRESS REVIEW.

The Philatelic West, Superior, Neb., September—The West, as it is more familiarly known, is the most collected of the United States, conforming nearly in trend to the American coast. It lies at a depth of 6000 to 12,000 feet, while on the other side the bottom slopes away to depths mostly between 15,000 and 20,000 feet. North of the island of Porto Rico the United States coast survey steamer Blake found, in 1883, a depth of 27,366 feet. This greatest depth and large areas of deep water exist in the western part of the ocean.

"The form of the ocean's bed has been fairly accurately determined. From north to south, along the middle of the Atlantic, there is a wide zigzag ridge or plateau, conforming nearly in trend to the American coast. It lies at a depth of 6000 to 12,000 feet, while on the other side the bottom slopes away to depths mostly between 15,000 and 20,000 feet.

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The Day in the Playhouse World

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK. "The Lily," with Miss Nance O'Neil, at the Hollis, "Girls" at the Castle Square, "Annie Laurie" at the Globe, and Barney Gilmore in an Irish play at the Grand Opera House are the new attractions at the theaters next week. Other playhouses continue their current attractions.

Hollis—Miss Nance O'Neil in "The Lily."

One of the most remarkable events in Boston theatrical history was the prolonged engagement here several years ago of Miss Nance O'Neil. She was presented for a limited season at the Tremont in "Macbeth," "Magda," "Camilie," "Judith of Bethulia," "Queen Elizabeth" and other modern and classic plays, and achieved such a success before crowded houses that when forced to leave because of imperative bookings she went in turn to the stages of the Hollis and the Colonial, in each case playing to full houses. Last season Miss O'Neil came under the direction of David Belasco, and was cast in a leading role in "The Lily," his adaptation of a French play by Wolf and Leroux. Miss O'Neil poured her tragic forces into the performance of an "old maid" who rises in passionate revolt against her father when he would keep her younger sister from marrying because it would disturb his selfish plans. The young girl has her romance and is defended by her elder sister. Miss O'Neil's performance, together with that of the father by Charles Cartwright as the father, made "The Lily" a much talked of drama in New York last season. The original company comes to the Hollis Monday evening, and includes besides Miss O'Neil and Mr. Cartwright, Miss Julie Dean, Bruce McRae and Miss Antoinette Walker. The latter was long the gentle Jennie in "The Music Master."

Castle Square—"Girls."

John Craig's players at the Castle Square will have an amusing vehicle for their talents next week in Clyde Fitch's "Girls." Mr. Craig will have the part of a young man who is forced by circumstances to take refuge in the apartment occupied jointly and ingeniously by three young girls sworn to abstain from the company of young men. The intruder, of course, proves the "fate" of one of the damsels, and the others are straightway plunged into sentimental adventures, also. Miss Young will play the chief man hater, and there are a round dozen interesting characters for Messrs. Meek, Hassell, Roberts, the Misses Colcord and Shirley, and the others.

Globe—"Annie Laurie."

Miss Lillian Bacon will be offered as star in "Annie Laurie" at the Globe Monday evening. This romantic play was offered by a local stock company two summers ago and found much favor with its audiences. The action proceeds in a period offering opportunity for handsome costuming and elaborate scenery, and the play itself is filled with incidents of adventure and sentiment. A large number of singers are employed in one of the scenes, and the principals are talented, it is promised.

"The Chocolate Soldier" Coming.

Fresh from its success in New York, where it ran for 300 nights at the Casino, "The Chocolate Soldier" comes to the Majestic theater for a limited engagement on Oct. 17. London critics are proclaiming the opera as the most delightful since the old Savoy days of Gilbert and Sullivan. Oscar Straus' delightful music exactly fits the satirical idea that runs through George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," from which the libretto was made in Austria and brought back to English again by Stanislaus Strange. The Whitney Opera Company may well be looked upon as a grand opera organization. It carries an orchestra of 40 men under the direction of Signor A. DeNovellis, perhaps the largest that ever interpreted comic opera in this country.

Other Announcements.

Barney Gilmore, the popular Irish singing comedian, will come to the Grand Opera House Monday evening in "Kelleys From the Emerald Isle," a romantic play of Erin that will give the star full play for his varied talents.

Burr McIntosh, after a pleasant experience as star in "A Gentleman From Mississippi," has returned to vaudeville and will be seen at B. F. Keith's next week in a new sketch written by himself called "Out Yonder," dealing with Arizona life. Others are Jack Wilson, extemporaneous comedian; Snowden and

Benham in a musical and dancing act; Miss Irene Dillon, singer; the Pederson brothers, acrobats; the Bergeres players in a sketch, and Hal Merritt.

"As You Like It" and "Macbeth," which have been added to the repertory of E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe since their last engagement here, will be seen during the engagement of the stars beginning Oct. 24 at the Shubert, according to present plan. "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice" and "Romeo and Juliet" will probably be played also.

"Seven Days," a farce long popular in New York, will be presented at the Park Oct. 24 for what promises to be a long engagement.

"The Speckled Band," a Sherlock Holmes play new from the pen of Conan Doyle and adapted from the short story of the same title, will be presented for the first time in America Oct. 24 at the Boston.

William Gillette begins a limited engagement at the Hollis Oct. 31 in his revival of "Secret Service," "Clarice," "Held by the Enemy," "Too Much Johnson" and "The Private Secretary." Boston will be the first large city to see the revivals. Mr. Gillette has always found in Boston an enthusiastic patronage for his plays and acting.

Attractions That Hold Over.

Miss Gertrude Elliott on Monday evening begins the second week of her limited engagement at the Shubert in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's play of cheerfulness, "The Dawn of a Tomorrow." Miss Elliott reveals her matured talent in the spirited and amusing character of Glad.

Miss Marie Doro has two more weeks at the Park in the charming role of the millionaire's daughter who took up socialism and determined to marry only a workman. Mr. Gillette's whimsical comedy is filled with scenes of fun and sentiment of the most agreeable kind.

Herbert Correll is keeping the audiences at the Majestic rolling with laughter over his plump humor in "The Girl and the Drummer," the pleasant musical farce that George Broadhurst made out of his farce success "What Happened to Jones." The new version is as funny as the old, the melodies are pretty and the company is exceptional.

"The Arcadians" continues its prosperous career at the Colonial, where it will remain for weeks to come. The idea of the play is refreshing, the music pretty and the company is exceptional.

As it does Miss Julie Sander-

son as the heroine, Alan Mudge as the tenor-hero, Percival Knight as a lean jockey who is very funny, Frank Moulton, Miss Connie Ediss, Miss Ethel Cadman and Miss Mary Mackid.

"The Fortune Hunter," for once in rural comedies, presents a number of country characters without the extreme exaggeration that has too often been thought necessary to make this kind of a play funny. The stage pictures are veracious, too, in the remarkable transformation of the broken down drug store into sparkling soda place by the young city man, who, discouraged in the city, finds success and happiness in the country.

The Southwick Recitals.

Classic and modern comedies will compose the program of interpretative recitals in this year's Southwick course to be given in Chickering hall on Friday evenings, beginning Oct. 14, at 8 o'clock. For 11 years Henry Lawrence Southwick has conducted these courses in the drama; a record of continuous activity that has no way been approached in Boston in this line. Tickets may be had at Chickering hall box office.

The program: Oct. 14, "Twelfth Night," Shakespeare; Henry Lawrence Southwick; Oct. 21, "The Prince Chap," Peple, Mrs. Elvie Burnett Willard; Oct. 28, "What Every Woman Knows," Mrs. Katherine Oliver McCoy; Nov. 4, "The Merchant of Venice," Shakespeare; Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick; Nov. 11, "David Copperfield," Dickens; Walter Bradley Tripp; Nov. 18, "Much Ado About Nothing," Shakespeare; Mrs. Maud Gatchell Hicks.

The Need of a Melodrama Theater.

Melodrama is now homeless in Boston, as it is in New York and other cities. A New York reviewer recently pointed out the fact that perfectly good melodramas were languishing for want of patronage in New York because they were being presented in theaters which the melodrama public is not in the habit of attending.

Recently there were seen in Boston



MISS MARY MACKID.

Not a little of delight afforded audiences of "The Arcadians" at the Colonial is due to the talent and charming personality of Miss Mary Mackid, who plays Chrysea, one of the two maidens of truth loving Aready who carry the message of the simple life to London. Miss Mackid

is not long experience on the stage, but has good training in singing and acting before her professional appearance. Her song, "I Like London," is one of the prettiest bits in "The Arcadians." Here, as all through the play, Miss Mackid is the shy yet playful and happy girl called for by the character.

Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird."

After the first few performances of Maeterlinck's symbolic fairy play about children, for adults, "The Blue Bird," all the rough edges of the first night were smoothed away, and the production developed a worth and beauty that represents the poet's imagining perhaps as well as they can be materialized on the stage.

The scenery is such an important factor that even an actorless "Blue Bird" would well repay the spectator. From the moment Tytyl and Mytyl, the woodcutter's children, set out on Christmas eve to hunt for the blue bird that stands for happiness, until they return to their humble abode, the scenes are most poetic and imaginatively lovely. Even before they leave their cottage the wonders begin, for as they start toward the window, the walls become shimmering opal, the hours come laughing out of the clock, the dishes in the cupboard turn to gold and even the respectable kitchen utensil: becomes a most unusual way.

Once under the starlit sky the children see before them a snow-clad valley, with tree tops sparkling with glittering hoarfrost till it seems almost like the fairy landscape of the frost-painted window pane. As they look at the trees a strange light glows through the pine tops—a light which appears to come from a far-away place they can hardly see. In the twinkling of an eye, a magic staircase advances to meet their feet, and up this they climb to the palace of the Fairy Berylune.

Under other conditions than those of the warring competition now existing among theater managements, a circuit of houses might be maintained, one in each of the principal cities, devoted exclusively to melodrama, with the plays jointly supplied by the several managers. The pieces above mentioned are each excellent in their way, but do not belong in first-class houses. They all have the vitality to last a season or more under the favorable conditions of presentation before audiences that like melodrama as a constant diet. These plays quickly vanish from theaters where the auditors' sophistication is a much stronger factor for the playwright to contend with than he finds among those fond of melodrama.

The children proceed to the Palace of Night, a great hall of black basalt with stars shining without, and Madam Night discloses wondrous magic garden. It is bathed in moonbeams and, lo! darting

LONDON PUNCH HAS MUCH FUN WITH CELEBRATED "FORM IV"

LONDON—Complaints are being made on all sides by landed proprietors as to the difficulty they find in answering the large number of questions contained in what is now known as the celebrated "form iv," and Punch, always ready to improve the shining hour, offers to assist owners of land who may be confused by the returns demanded by the commissioner of inland revenue. As to the question of land, Punch says:

"By ignorant persons it is thought to be solid earth. For the purposes of the duties on land values—see instruction 199 (viii.), (x) (y) (z), 27, 385, paragraph 95 (k) (XXXVI)—it also appears to include buildings which are not structures and structures which are not buildings, likewise caravans, tents, aeroplanes, trees, shrubs, weeds, cows, pigs, poultry, rats, mice, snails, slugs, birds and butterflies thereon, and all minerals, briekbats, potatoes, broken bottles, flint implements, chalybeate springs, treasure trove and earthworms on, in or under the surface. For further particulars of the

component parts of 'land' see instruction 73, 948 B, Part 369, sections 51, air; 52, fire, and 53, water."

This is by no means all that Punch has to say on the subject, but he winds up by giving a selection of test questions to be answered by those who have sufficiently mastered Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme. The questions include the following:

What is the full site value of the Bank of England, if divested of the Bank of England, together with all growing timber, fruit trees, fruit bushes and other things growing thereon?

What would be the full site value of the present garden of the bank, if occupied by (a) an orange tree, (b) a vineyard, (c) a golf links, (d) two shrubs and six blades of grass, (e) an American skyscraper, and (f), nothing?

What was the full site value in the time of (a) the late Queen Anne, (b) Boadicea, (c) Noah? For definition of "land" entirely covered by water, see Sea (C) (c).

IRISH HOME RULE MEETING.

John E. Redmond, Joseph Devlin and Daniel Boyle, members of Parliament, have arrived in Boston to address a mass meeting at Symphony hall, Sunday evening, in the interest of home rule for Ireland.

MISS WILSON IN CAMPAIGN.

MESSES MCGINNIS—Miss Flora Wilson will campaign in Iowa with her father, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Wherever Secretary Wilson addresses a Republican meeting Miss Wilson will sing.

from tree to tree fit thousands upon thousands of blue birds! But the real blue bird is not among them, for these songsters only feed on moonbeams.

Next the little folk go to Land of the Past. Suddenly the clock struck 12 and upspring hundreds and thousands of the most beautiful flowers. They seem to spring from everywhere—from the mounds, the stones, the urns and from the trees—until the whole place is transformed into a lovely garden. Wide-eyed the children cling to each other. "Where are the dead?" asks the girl. "There are no dead!" exclaims the boy. But they have not found the blue bird.

The end of the journey is now near. As they near their cottage the children are so tired after their travels that they hurry to bed and in the morning sun, when their parents come to arouse them, it is most difficult for the children themselves to make them believe that they have really been away for a year and a day upon a wondrous journey. But, most remarkable of all, there, in the old cage on the wall hangs Tytyl's bird, just as he was before, but the children know for the first time notice his color is quite blue. So that they have traveled a far and extraordinary journey only to find what was at home all the time!

Walter P. Eaton writes: "Bread comes out of the pan, the Cat and the Dog assume almost human form and feature; Sugar comes from the bin, Milk smashes her jug and emerges, Water slinks from the pump and Fire dances from the chimney. They are all to go in search with the children commanded by the beautiful spirit of Light (which, of course, is the symbol of wisdom, quite as Matthew Arnold might have decreed, though he would surely have assigned a more important role to Sugar!).

"Fire and Water are perpetually fighting Bread—he of the huge stomach, a comic fellow—agrees with everybody; the Dog and the Cat are at perpetual odds. But only the Dog and Light are true to the children. The Cat, sleek, oily, a Uriah Heep, is the arch villain. The Dog, faithful, brave, is the hero. M. Maeterlinck always loved dogs. But some of us love cats."

The performance now goes smoothly, and though few of the regular company were concerned the acting not infrequently had much merit. Especially was this true of the sleek, plotting Cat of Cecil Yapp, Jacob Wendell's Dog, too, was delightfully faithful and his plaintive barking at the door after the children had once more entered their house was a bit of grotesque pathos which Mr. Barrie might have conceived and which Mr. Wendell beautifully executed. It was good, too, to welcome Miss Eleanor Mortetti back to the New York stage as the Queen of Night.

The children are prettily and simply played by Miss Gladys Hulette as Tytyl and Miss Irene Brown as Mytyl. Robert Homans makes an unctuous figure of Bread, Pedro de Cordoba darts effectively about as Fire, and Miss Margaret Wycherly makes a gracious figure of Light.

NEWMAN TRAVEL TALKS.

The Newman travel talks are about to begin at Tremont Temple. This year Mr. Newman has a new story of the Austrian Tyrol, beginning with a visit to the Passion Play at Oberammergau. As in all the other talks, a dozen different motion picture films will be exhibited in illustration of the varied phases of the lecturer's picturesque subject. The subjects and dates are: Saturday afternoon, Oct. 22, the Austrian Tyrol; Saturday afternoon, Oct. 29, the Balkan states; Saturday afternoon, Nov. 5, Turkey; Wednesday evening, Nov. 9, Denmark; Saturday afternoon, Nov. 12, India.

GENERAL TRAVEL TALKS.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine provided special accommodations from North station today for the Appalachian Club en route to Cherry Brook via the southern division.

Central Railway of New Jersey private car Atlas, occupied by Superintendent Huntington and party, passed through Boston today, en route from Jersey City to Brunswick, Me., via the New Haven and Boston & Maine.

The Boston & Maine's fall and winter schedule calling for 850 daily trains goes into effect at North station at 12:01 a.m. Monday.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine provided a first-class special train from North station at 11:45 o'clock this morning for the Hayden wedding party en route to Bedford Springs and return via the southern division.

A special New Haven train consisting of a combine and private car 400, occu-

A Prompt and Reliable Train Service enjoyed by those who travel via THE BIG MAIN LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND ALL PRINCIPAL WESTERN POINTS

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DETROIT, TORONTO, MONTREAL.

*10:00 A.M. Through train: Sleeper cars from Boston to St. Paul and Jim Thorpe. Sleeper cars from Montreal to Toronto. Daylight cars from Montreal to Jim Thorpe. Weekdays only.

*11:30 A.M. Through train: Sleeper cars from Boston to Toronto & Chicago. Superior day cars from Boston to Chicago. Superior day cars from Chicago to Toronto.

*12:30 P.M. Through train: Sleeper cars from Boston to Chicago. Superior day cars from Boston to Chicago. Superior day cars from Chicago to Toronto.

*4:00 P.M. Through train: Sleeper cars from Boston to Cleveland, Bismarck and Jamestown daily except Sunday. Superior day cars from Boston to Cleveland, Bismarck and Jamestown daily except Sunday.

*Daily except Sunday. *Daily except Saturday. *Daily except Sunday.

PROTECTED BY AUTOMATIC BLOCK SIGNALS.

*Leave Boston for Sydney, 8:00 A.M.

Leave Boston to Providence, 8:00 A.M.

Leave Boston to Montreal, 10:00 A.M.

Leave Boston to Chicago, 12:00 P.M.

Leave Boston to Detroit, 1:00 P.M.

Leave Boston to St. Paul, 2:00 P.M.

Leave Boston to Minneapolis, 3:00 P.M.

Leave Boston to Jim Thorpe, 4:00 P.M.

Leave Boston to Jamestown, 5:00 P.M.

Leave Boston to Bismarck, 6:00 P.M.

Leave Boston to Cleveland, 7:00 P.M.

Leave Boston to Toledo, 8:00 P.M.

Leave Boston to Chicago, 9:00 P.M.

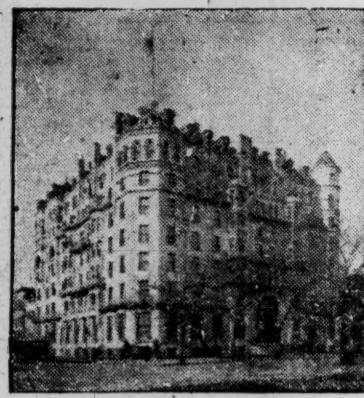
Leave Boston to Detroit, 10:00 P.M.

Leave Boston to St. Paul, 11:00 P.M.

Leave Boston to Minneapolis, 12:00 A.M.

Leave Boston to Jim Thorpe, 1:00 A.M.

Leading Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes



THE SHOREHAM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
European Plan
Absolutely Fireproof

Within five minutes' walk of the White House, Treasury, State, War and Navy Departments.

JOHN T. DEVINE Proprietor

THE SHIRLEY
THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS
DENVER, COLO.
DON S. FRASER.

Finest Location on the Back Bay

THE BUCKMINSTER
Commonwealth Ave. & Beacon St.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE
IN EVERY ROOM
BILLIARD ROOM SMOOKING ROOM
SEVERAL MOST DESIRABLE
HANDSOME SUITES
2-3-4 Room Suites With Bath
CUISINE AND SERVICE OF THE HIGH-
EST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE
FRED E. JONES

Hotel Puritan
399 Commonwealth Ave., BOSTON
100 yards west of Mass. Ave. car lines. Opened last November for every modern resource for permanent and transient guests. A Distinctive Boston House. Write for literature of Boston and New England. CHARLES S. COSTELLO Mgr.

Martha Washington
New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel, 29 East 29th Street, Near 5th Ave. Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women. Rates, \$1.50 and up. European Plan. 460 Rooms with Telephone. Bath on each floor. Fireproof. A. W. EAGER.

T MOUNTFORT
3 and 5 Mountfort St., Cor. Beacon St., Back Bay, Boston, Mass. QUIET FAMILY HOTEL. Conveniently located for all points of interest. Suites one to four rooms and bath. Excellent table. American plan. Special rates to tourists. H. G. SUMMERS, Prop.

Hotel Graystone
66 GEARY ST. IN THE HEART OF SAN FRANCISCO
I. B. SLOCUM, Manager.

Hotel Oxford
COPELEY SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.
250 ROOMS, 150 MODERN BATHS,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
SUITES

For One, Two and Three Rooms and Bath. Single rooms without bath \$1 and up. With bath \$1.50 and up. Double \$2 and without bath \$2 and up. With bath \$2.50 and up.

Nearest hotel to Huntington Avenue Station, Poston & Albany, R. R., and Back Bay Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. No carriage required.

Electrical Pass the Oxford to B. & M. Street, all lines and every part of city and suburbs.

One minute walk to Mechanics Building, Public Library and Trinity Church.

Five minutes to New Opera House and N. E. Conservatory of Music.

Ten minutes to all Theaters and Retail Shopping District.

GEORGE E. STEARNS, Manager.

United States Hotel
BOSTON

For nearly eighty years the Mecca of practical business men and tourists to the "Hub."

Motto: "Excellence without Extravagance" Near South Terminal Station, Shopping District and Theaters.

American plan, \$3 and up.

European plan, \$1 and up.

Send for Map.

TILLY HAYNES, JAS. G. HICKEY,
Proprietor Manager

Hotel Raneleigh
11 Mountfort St., Junction Beacon, Very Desirable

Suites of 1 to 5 rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished; fine first-floor suites for physician or dentist.

A Beautiful, Home-Like Sunshine Apartment Hotel WITH EXCELLENT CAFE Tel. 21705 Back Bay for rates. A. E. RODICK MGR.

OAK COURT HOTEL, Lakewood, N. J. A family hotel notable for a quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere. ARNHOLT & SPANGENBERG, Prop. OPENS OCT. 15.

THE MONITOR
HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS

HONG KONG

The only American owned hotel in the city. Above the noise and smoke of the fog. Surrounded by gardens. Magnificent views of hills and harbor. Eight minutes from the landing, and the shopping districts, a tenement except on the telegraphic address, LOSSIUS (Mrs.) AGNES M. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

14th and E. sts., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

A HOME-LIKE HOTEL fronting beautiful Franklin Park. Fine meals to the public. Quiet, refined; first-class table; modern appointments. Room and board \$2.50 pp. per day. Special rates for prolonged stay. Booklet.

IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.

St. George's House Hotel

HONG KONG

The only American owned hotel in the city. Above the noise and smoke of the fog. Surrounded by gardens. Magnificent views of hills and harbor. Eight minutes from the landing, and the shopping districts, a tenement except on the telegraphic address, LOSSIUS (Mrs.) AGNES M. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

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A HOME-LIKE HOTEL fronting beautiful Franklin Park. Fine meals to the public. Quiet, refined; first-class table; modern appointments. Room and board \$2.50 pp. per day. Special rates for prolonged stay. Booklet.

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THE HAMILTON

14th and E. sts., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

A HOME-LIKE HOTEL fronting beautiful Franklin Park. Fine meals to the public. Quiet, refined; first-class table; modern appointments. Room and board \$2.50 pp. per day. Special rates for prolonged stay. Booklet.

IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.

ART INSTITUTE, CHICAGO.

Showing the new architectural terrace surrounding the building.

Promise for the development of a more universal interest in art, is found in the fact that summer exhibitions, often extending through the early autumn, are becoming general features of the various public art institutions throughout America.

These exhibitions are made possible through the liberality of collectors of fine paintings, who loan the same during the period of absence from home, when touring in foreign lands and delighting in new scenes.

In the public gallery these works are enjoyed by thousands; by those who have neither money nor leisure for European trips.

Art lovers are keenly alive to the opportunity afforded and avail themselves of every chance to flock to the galleries, enjoying the works of art in a spirit akin to joint ownership, designating, each season, the same particular painting as "my favorite." For no matter if the identical paintings appear season after season, they still retain a charm of fascination for the true lover of meritorious works, while those less familiar with that which constitutes a good painting, find themselves gradually appreciating a well-balanced composition, and harmonious coloring, without realizing they are actually being educated to distinguish between that which is crude and inartistic, and that which is masterful and altogether worthy of consideration.

These particular loan exhibitions also offer great variety of subject and aid in familiarizing one with the works of groups of artists, whose paintings have been well selected, and many of which bear the distinguishing feature of meritious award. Again, the "modern" neighbors with the "old" master, and seldom, if ever, is it recorded, to the disadvantage of the former. The extreme impressionist is seen in company with his more sane brother of the brush and what is so very helpful, one not necessarily an educated critic is enabled to compare and to form opinions and to grasp the fundamentals of truth in each method of execution, whether it be in landscape or in portraiture. This knowledge comes particularly to one who views the same works of art time and again.

It is the custom for collectors in England to open their private galleries for the enjoyment of others, during prolonged absence from either town or country residence.

A written permit to visit the same is easily obtained by any one

—regardless of station in life—possessing the proper credentials of respectability and of sincerity in the quest.

The writer of this article recalls the notable collection. It was in one of the "lording homes" of England.

With the necessary permit, a party of

10, all friends, ascended the broad terrace, gay with bloom and rich with foliage, leading to the steps, over which, for many generations, had passed the scions of this ancient manor.

At the entrance, barred by massive doors of weather-beaten oak, and studded with wrought iron bolts and bars, the whole

indicative of the arts-craftsmen's skill

of long ago, a courtly footman, in immaculate livery, and with be-powdered hair, took umbrellas and wraps in a quiet, unostentatious fashion.

Then by a wave of the hand, he motioned the visitors, each in turn, to a carved chair,

rich in antiquated association, where,

kneeling in the glory of plush knee

breaches and silk stockings, a second

against it lies in the fact that the

troubles in Portugal are chronic. There

is little public honesty. The fundamental

of a clean administration are

lacking.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD—If the ex-

pulsion of Franco and the assassination

of Carlos was inspired by the dis-

sessed grafters it might be plausibly

urged that the same influences were

behind the present revolt. Young King

Manuel tried to rule as a constitutional

sovereign, and this prevented, of course,

the making of any concessions to the

leches dispossessed by Franco.

WASHINGTON STAR—Whether the new

regime, assuming the fall of the

King and his succession by a popular

administration, will establish itself with-

out warfare and reaction is for the

future to determine. The largest factor

in Europe has been in a state of greater

unrest. The taxes are oppressive, the

revenue is low, the tobacco monopoly is

hated and the extravagance of the royal

family while King Carlos was on the

throne was great. These things have

kept the public and the politicians in a

ferment.

BALTIMORE NEWS—No country in

Europe has been in a state of greater

unrest. The taxes are oppressive, the

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Supplies for the Women Folk

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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F. A. Walker & Co.**KITCHEN UTENSILS**

of Every Description

ALSO FIREPLACE FURNISHINGS

No. 83 CORNHILL

Established 1825

Boston, Mass.

Telephone Haymarket 54.

Avoid Inconvenience, Ventilate Your Rooms, Have Fresh Air Without a Breeze

BY USING ONE OF MORSE'S CELEBRATED WINDOW VENTILATORS



SEND FOR CATALOGUE C.

T. W. O'Connor Co.,

125 Haverhill Street
Boston, Mass.**Effective
Interior Decorating and
House Painting**

Of Private Residences and Public Buildings

A LL our work is done by a corps of competent workmen under the personal supervision of Mr. George Dietz, general manager of the company. Mr. Dietz is a graduate of the Dusseldorf Art School and has had wide experience as a decorator of private villas in the United States and Europe.

Estimates, designs and colored sketches submitted.

DIETZ PAINTING AND DECORATING CO.

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Telephone Back Bay 2910.

REFERENCES:

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**DO YOU DRINK
CLEAN
WATER**

This FOUNTAIN *removes all sediment.*
The *UNGLAZED
POROUS
PORCELAIN
FILTER* *does*
Gentle families
use it.
Write for
details to
BOSTON FILTER COMPANY
CHELSEA, MASS. U.S.A.



"Saved 20 Times Its Cost."
"I am writing this," says E. E. Palmer, "to say the light of one of your Angle Lamps. In fact, I would not think of using any other light. They are THE lamps. Everyone who has seen them is impressed with them. Why, I have saved at least 20 times their cost in oil, burners, chimneys and 'cuss words.' The Angle Lamp is not an improvement on the old-style lamp, but an entirely new principle of oil lighting which has made common kerosene (or coal oil) the most satisfactory of all lighting methods. Safer and more reliable than gasoline or acetylene, yet as convenient to operate as gas or electricity."

THE ANGLE LAMP
Is lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires lighting only once in two weeks. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft, mellow light that has no equal. WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE "M" and our proposition for a 10 Days Trial.

GLOBE GAS LIGHT CO.
Our New Quarters, 25 & 27 Union St.,
BOSTON

EUGEOS BURNER
VERY SATISFACTORY



is the report from every one using this burner. It has solved the problem of "Mantle" Burners. It produces a strong, beautiful, soft white light, without the least flickering or working up; very reliable. One quart of oil produces this strong light eighteen hours, absolutely free from odor. Most sanitary burner on the market. Very simple. Many very simple lighting orders. Best proof of merit. Write for particulars.

**International
Lighting Co.**
110 WASHINGTON ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Great Dust Layer

For Churches, Public Buildings and Homes. In use for years. Applied in vapor form to doors, carpets, etc., to prevent dust from rising while sweeping.

Atomizer and 1 Gallon Egyptian Spray for \$3.00. Enough to last an ordinary house and a few weeks. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for circular.

EGYPTIAN SPRAY MFG. CO., Inc.
205 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Beautiful Mahogany Dining Set
5-ft. table, 8 leaves, 1 1/2 top, 8 arm and 8 chair. Sheraton style, upholstered in Spanish leather, festooned brass nulla, in elegant condition.

**HALEY'S FATHICK,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,**
225 TREMONT ST.

Should Be In Every House, Office and Public Building

Open Fireplace and Steam Heater Combined

**EGYPTIAN
DEODORIZER**

A wonderful preparation which destroys disagreeable odors, from whatever source, and perfumes the entire house.

Sixteen Pastilles in box, 25¢. Ask your dealer—if he cannot supply you, send his name with 25 cents in stamps, we will mail you a box.

Paul Manufacturing Co.
42 Fulton St., Boston
Makers of Cando, the celebrated silver polish.

**Water System for
Country Homes**
Hydro-Pneumatic tank in cellar away from frost and dust. Compressed air forces water throughout your house, and over the house numbers.

ELLECTRIC LIGHTS, small or large plants at reasonable figures. Write us your order.

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**HEAT YOUR HOUSE
BY STEAM OR
HOT WATER**

Even heat, economy in fuel, freedom from dust and gas, only a few of the advantages of these systems. We supply boilers, radiators, piping and accessories. Write for catalog or call and be convinced of the low cost of heating your home.

Johnson-Washburn Co.
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MANNING'S
Dyers
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RUGS
CLEANED
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By native experts. Reasonable prices.
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**Hats and Toques**

In simple practical designs for general wear.

These seem to be greatly appreciated by refined people.

GORING, 6 Park St.
(New Location.)**OPENING
ELIAN ZAMMAR**

begs to announce to his friends and patrons the opening of his new store, where he will show a great selection of HAND EMBROIDERIES, large varieties of MADEIRA WORK, etc. Laces of all kinds. Manufacturer of RIMONOS and NEGLIGEES. Inspection invited.

ALL AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR SHORT TIME.

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HELEN E. FFRENCH
... IMPORTER ...

Gowns

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BERKELEY BUILDING,
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BOSTON**Mrs. S. ELLA PAUL**

Announces to her many patrons the change of her rooms to the second floor of Huntington Chambers. Hairdressing, Shampooing, Manicuring, Face and Scalp Cleansing.

MISS DAISY MARRINER, ASSISTANT. 80 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

The MISSES McLAIN & WILSON
Opening Fall Millinery

Colonial Building, Rooms 1026-7.

100 Boylston St., Boston

SEARS & KERR, Tailored and Dress Hats

372 BOYLSTON ST. : : : BOSTON

MISS SEARS, late of Collins & Fairbanks & Co.
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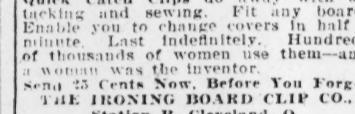
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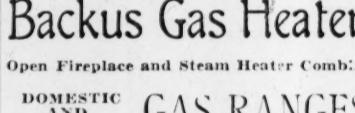
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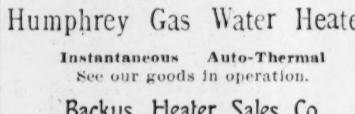
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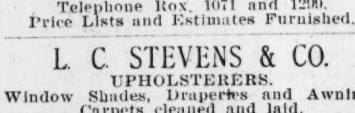
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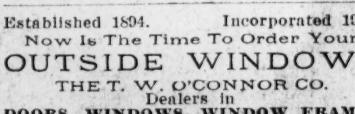
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Your advertisement to 4330 B. B.
or, if preferred, a representative
will call to discuss advertising

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New Houses FOR SALE Fisher Hill BROOKLINE

12 rooms, 3 baths, 8,500 ft., \$13,500
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Newton Centre

Corner House, 12 rooms, 3 baths - - \$12,500
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A. DUDLEY DOWD

Tel. Main 1246
5513 16 STATE STREET

RANGELEY WINCHESTER

The whole of this park will be sold subject to suitable restrictions. There are a number of residences situated on this tract; these will be sold with lots to suit purchaser. There are a number of very desirable building lots of varying sizes. It is the chief desire of the owner to preserve the tone of the park and protect all purchasers from present and future annoyances, so common in large developments. All roads are macadamized and have sewer, water and gas. All dwellings and roadways are well lighted by the Edison light. For further particulars and illustrated booklet, inquire of

SEWALL E. NEWMAN

Telephone Connection. 15 STATE STREET.

CHELSEA PHYSICAL ADVANCE IS AIM OF Y. M. C. A. DIRECTOR

New Physical Instructor Intends to Institute Many Classes Covering Boys, Business Men and Others.

Frank H. Baker, the new physical director of the Y. M. C. A. of Chelsea, expects to materially strengthen this department of the local work.

When the new gymnasium is ready for occupancy he will give instruction in calisthenics, gymnastics, athletics, aquatics, special training for fire and police service examinations, wrestling and recreative games. A special series of lectures will be given to athletes during the winter.

Boys from 12 years of age upward may become members of these classes. Beginning with the younger boys he will teach them the proper pose to assume when walking and when at their desks in school. He will teach them to enjoy clean sports and will employ team work as one method of eradicating selfishness. Patriotism will be inculcated.

Mr. Baker will give exercises to the business men and he is mapping out special work for the employees of the large factories. The executive board of the Y. M. C. A. is receiving many congratulations on securing the services of Mr. Baker.

COLORADO HARVEST SEASON OF SUGAR BEET CROP BEGINS

Farm and Factory Value of Commodity Is Expected to Total \$8,210,000, of Which Half Will Be Distributed to Men Who Grew Them.

DENVER—The sugar beet harvest and factory season is now open in Colorado. The farmers of the northern section began gathering their crop Oct. 1, which for the state is estimated to mean the distribution of about \$8,210,000 for the beets themselves, labor and supplies. Of this sum, the farm value is expected to be about \$4,125,000, which the farmers will receive somewhere between Nov. 15 and Jan. 15.

The slicing of beets at the Grand Junction sugar factory and at some of the plants in southern Colorado has commenced. The plants in northern Colorado will begin their campaign on Oct. 10. The crop this year is reported fair, but a little below normal in size. The beginning of the season's operations will put a large volume of money into circulation through all channels of trade.

The estimates place Colorado's best crop at 750,000 tons for the year. The average price will be about \$5.50 per ton and the total value of the crop is estimated at \$4,125,000. The crop, manufactured into sugar, will produce approximately 150,000,000 pounds. That amount of sugar is sufficient to supply the 213,000 people of Denver with their daily average for about 11 and one half months. The sugar companies will pay out approximately \$2,000,000 for labor in the factories. Employment will be given to 8000 people for three



FRANK H. BAKER.
Recently appointed director in physical training at Chelsea Y. M. C. A.
and plans term work.

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BRIGHTON

Fine 3-family house; 15 rooms; built 2 years; back and front porches; right up to date well rented for over a year. Price \$6900. Easy terms. McTigue.

FANEUIL

Splendid new 2-family house of 12 rooms, finished in the best possible manner. Hot water heater. Price \$6500. \$1000 cash. Balance easy terms. McTigue.

ALLSTON

Two-family house, 11 rooms, good location. Price \$4000. Easy terms.

James McTigue
MEMBER MASS. REAL ESTATE EX-
CHANGE

567 Washington St., Oak Sq., Brighton,
Branch Office, 338 Cambridge St., Allston,
Corner of Linden St., Boston.
640.

"OLD ACRES"

WRENTHAM, MASS.

A beautiful country estate of eight acres. Large, white Colonial house, set back in a splendid lawn, completed recently; fine stone walls, trees, shrubs, etc.; 25 acres of land, including 1000 ft. from the mouth of the Merrimack River to the Mts. In New Hampshire and Maine, and 28 miles from Boston; fine water, ample shade and sheltered drainage; a 3-story barn 100x10 for the stock, and all other necessary outbuildings; make this place complete. Full particular photos and permit to examine of GEORGE C. DAVIS, 70 State St., Boston.

ARTHUR U. DILLEY,
5 Park St., Boston.
East St., Wrentham.

To Rent

Suitable for institution, private school or high-class boarding-house.

19-room house, adequately heated, 2 baths, 3 toilets, 11 open fireplaces, new kitchen range; within 4 minutes of 3 car lines, 20 minutes from Winter St.; attractive grounds; stable, large shade and fruit trees; this place is eminently suited for purposes here named. GEORGE C. DAVIS, 70 State St., Boston.

Wellesley Hills Estate

CONVENIENT to both steam and electric car; seven rooms, including five bedrooms; large village; balance heated; good food; large old-fashioned house in good repair; barn; fine location and can be made a very attractive country home; will be very reasonable and on satisfactory terms; particulars of

GEORGE C. DAVIS, 70 State St., Boston.

AN OPPORTUNITY at a Bargain

FOR SALE—Modern 14-room house on Beacon St., 5 rooms and large reception hall first floor, 5 chambers, living room, 2nd floor, 2 attics, fireplaces, 10,000 ft. garage, 4 min. to steam, electric, schools and stores; 100 ft. from Harvard St., B. POWERS, 100 Boylston st., room 802, Tel. Ox 745-1, or N. S. 281-3.

FOR SALE—Ideal 160-acre upland improvement in Weld County, Colo.; near station; good wire fence and well; 25 acres plowed; lovely view of mountains, with rolling creek, springs, etc.; well; make offer. MRS. LETTIE PAIDRICK, 1142 114th Humboldt St., Denver, Colo.

NEWTON CENTER

FOR SALE—Modern 14-room house on Beacon St., 5 rooms and large reception

hall first floor, 5 chambers, living room, 2nd floor, 2 attics, fireplaces, 10,000 ft. garage, 4 min. to steam, electric, schools and stores; 100 ft. from Harvard St., B. POWERS, 100 Boylston st., room 802, Tel. Ox 745-1, or N. S. 281-3.

FARM FOR SALE

9 miles from Scollay Sq., Boston, 200 acres, early soil, plenty water.

JOSEPH CLARKE
33 BOYLSTON ST.,
HARVARD SQ., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

A GENUINE BARGAIN IN A CAMBRIDGE 2-APARTMENT HOUSE—The best proposition ever offered for a home and improvement minutes from Harvard College. On a pleasantly situated corner and near a beautiful parkway. Section developing very rapidly in the proper way and this is the time to buy to fit value. The nicely arranged upper suite has 7 rooms, porcelain bath tub, all open plumbing, set tubs, shades, screens, furniture and carpeting, and every other feature. Lower suite also right up to date and is rented to an excellent tenant. I need money in a business deal and will sell this in a quick sale. Address A. 538, Monitor Office.

YOURS

ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE and METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK, Skylights, Ventilators, Gutters and Conductors put up and repaired.

ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS, WATER TIGHT CELLS, ASHTRAY FLOORS.

W. A. Murtfeldt Co.
161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

IDEAL HOME

Consists of 11 rooms, including 2nd floor, 2 attics, hot water heat, hot wood floors; several fireplaces; fine piano; corner location with large lot of land in one of the prettiest suburbs of Boston. Homey and comfortable, with every convenience. Price is free and clear; might trade.

HUGHES & HOLDsworth, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

BARGAIN AT NEEDHAM

DOUBLE house with all modern improvements, fronting on the boulevard; 1 acre of land; corner lot, bounded by the park; this is a place for a party who wishes to keep his home and have nice neighbors. Price of one half would cover the expenses; excellent neighborhood. For further particulars, FRANK A. CARNES & CO., 654 Old South Bldg., Boston.

BROOKLINE

FOR SALE—Lavishly of 15 rooms; open

plumbing; bath; reception hall; laundry in basement; combination heater; gas and electric lighting; ideal location near cars, schools, etc.; would be appreciated by one of the most desirable of which being known only to us?

Our carriages are in charge of well-

posted salesmen, whose services are freely at your disposal.

W. A. Murtfeldt Co., 161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

WATERTOWN

New modern house, having 10 rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water heat, hardwood floors and stairs; open fireplaces; located on high land best residential district. FRED H. COBB, 14 Hillside St., Watertown. Telephone.

TO BE SACRIFICED

CITY FARM; 3/4 acres; under high cultivation, in beautiful Melrose, 7 miles from Boston; will be sold at once; fine dwelling house; fruit and shade trees; location and neighborhood choice. H. W. WORTH, 138 Porter St., Melrose, Mass.

EUROPEAN RADICALS UNITE.

ROUEN, France.—In the annual con-

gress of the radicals and socialist-radical

parties Friday the executive committee was

directed to open parleys with repre-

sentatives of the republican groups of

other countries for the purpose of finding

the basis for an international republican

union.

Telephone

FLOYD & TUCKER

24 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON.

WINTHROP HOUSES FOR

RENT

1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heat; continuous hot

water. Apply to F. J. DIBBLEE, 200 Hunt-

ington Ave.

Tel. B. B. 1941-2.

WATERTOWN

Westland Ave., Cor. Massachusetts Ave.

New 2 and 3 room suites with kitchenette

and bath; steam heat; electric lights, hot

water and elevator service. Apply to F.

WILLIAMS & BANGS, 1 Tremont St.

Classified Real Estate

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B. B.
or, if preferred, a representative
will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

GEORGE C. DAVIS

70 State St., Boston

HIGH-GRADE COUNTRY ESTATES

100-Acre DAIRY FARM

Only 22 miles from Boston on main line, 1/2 miles from R. R. station 3 minutes to Melrose; 60 acres mowing and tillage; large number of fruit and shade trees; house of 12 rooms, 20 head of cattle; chamber old barn, 100 ft. from the Merrimack River to the Mts. In New Hampshire and Maine, and 28 miles from Boston; fine water, ample shade and sheltered drainage; a 3-story barn 100x10 for the stock, and all other necessary outbuildings; make this place complete. Full particular photos and permit to examine of GEORGE C. DAVIS, 70 State St., Boston.

Essex County Farm

The estate is located among the hills bordering the Merrimack Valley, a section unsurpassed in natural beauty, and within 2 miles of 5 charming lakes. 113 acres of picturesquely rolling farm land, which will carry 40 head of cattle; chamber old barn, 100 ft. from the Merrimack River to the Mts. In New Hampshire and Maine, and 28 miles from Boston; fine water, ample shade and sheltered drainage; a 3-story barn 100x10 for the stock, and all other necessary outbuildings; make this place complete. Full particular photos and permit to examine of GEORGE C. DAVIS, 70 State St., Boston.

FRAMINGHAM

60-ACRE ESTATE—1/2 miles from New Opera House, Symphony Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, Boston. 100 ft. from Boston. 100 ft. from the Merrimack River to the Mts. In New Hampshire and Maine, and 28 miles from Boston; fine water, ample shade and sheltered drainage; a 3-story barn 100x10 for the stock, and all other necessary outbuildings; make this place complete. Full particular photos and permit to examine of GEORGE C. DAVIS, 70 State St., Boston.

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Those wishing to use this page
a Free Advertisement must write
their advertisement on the blank
in page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO
ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AD COMPOSITOR wanted on small daily. ADDRESS: TIMES, Clinton, Mass. 8
A F DRESSERS wanted to address letters. AGENT: STAR SALES CO., Roslindale, Mass. 10
APPRENTICE—Smart boy to work in printing office; good opportunity to learn a trade. BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL, 6 Exchange st., Portland, Me. 8
ASSISTANT BUYER wanted; lady or gentleman, for clothing department, one who has department store experience preferred; good salary and permanent position. Apply at superintendent's office, F. VORENBERG & CO., 15 Winter st., Boston. 10

ASSISTANT ENGINEER wanted; must be a man with knowledge of electricity. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 14

ASSISTANT SHIPPER, exp. shirtwaists and wrappers. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 13

ART WORKERS wanted; competent men to take charge of painting rooms, for "touching up" in paint department; also men experienced in fitting wind shields and fenders on motor cars. Apply A. E. WELBURN, auto and superintendent, 100 Commonwealth ave., Boston. 13

BARBER wanted; American; temperate; must be first class in all branches and work regularly; pay \$13 and half day off. E. N. ENG. AGENCY, Boston. 13

BLACKSMITHS, tool dressers and machinists wanted. N. E. ENG. 13

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer: \$12.50. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 13

BOOKKEEPERS wanted; must be first class; must be up to date. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 14

BOSS RIGGERS wanted for contractor: \$5 a day to a first-class man. N. E. ENG. AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 14

BOY, 15 to 18 (small preferred), must be neat and ready with tools for repairing furniture; small shop stories. INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY, Free Labor Bureau, 37 and 45 Hawkins st., room 24, Boston. 11

BOY who wishes to learn a good trade in Cambridge, one who is capable and willing to through school; Protestant preferred. HARVARD SQUARE EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. 13

BOY, 17 to 18 years old, for work in paper ruling shop; \$5 per week to start with. INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY, Free Labor Bureau, 37 and 45 Hawkins st., room 24, Boston. 11

BOY wanted, American boy about 16, for general work in store; carrying bundles, etc. Apply to THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., 66 Essex st., Boston. 13

BRICK LAYERS wanted immediately at M. C. BELLITZ COMPANY, 308 Congress st., Boston. 13

BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., room 22, Boston. 11

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Stocks Ease Off at Close After Quiet Session

STOCK TRADING LACKS FEATURE AND VERY QUIET

Traders Perplexed in Endeavor to Ascertain Which Side of the Market Holds Money-Making Advantage.

BOSTON IS STEADY

Traders never were more perplexed in their attempt to analyze the situation marketwise than they are today. Those who are content to buy one day and sell the next on a profit of a point or so were much at loss this morning as to which side of the market to operate on for a turn. Consequently business was very dull. The early part of the half day session in New York saw a sagging market. The opening was about at the same level as last night's closing and then prices began to soften.

As a rule traders preferred to await developments to making any extended commitments on either side. Fluctuations were small and trading was confined to a small number of stocks. The Boston market likewise was quiet, but prices were steady. Both markets lacked special feature of any kind.

Later the New York market began to improve. The perpendicular rise in Sears-Roebuck, following a sharp advance in Chicago, attracted some attention. It opened up 11 points at 169 and advanced another point. The strength in this security was accompanied by a report that a 20 per cent stock dividend is to be declared. United Railways Investment Company preferred was in demand. It opened up 1/2 at 58 1/2 and sold up to 60. National Railways of Mexico, both first and second preferred made moderate gains. Mackay companies opened up 1/2 at 94 1/2 and improved to 96. Steel, Reading, Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper and other issues showed fractional gains. American Beet Sugar rose from 38 1/2 to 39 1/2. Stocks eased off at the close.

Granby on the local exchange opened unchanged at 27 and rose 2 points before the close of the market. Centennial opened up 1/2 at 21, reacted to 20 and immediately recovered. North Butte opened up 1/2 at 30 1/2 and advanced well above 31. Lake Copper at 30 3/4 was up 1/2 at the opening. It sagged off 1/2 and then recovered. American Telephone and Telegraph opened up 1/2 at 137 3/4 and lost a small fraction. Massachusetts Mining was rather heavily traded in. It opened at 9 1/2 and improved fractionally.

LONDON—Business on the stock exchange was quiet today, but the good tone was maintained. Domestic securities were steady and there was a rally in Portuguese bonds on more reassuring news from Lisbon.

In the American department prices advanced early but reacted later. There was some realization in Canadian Pacifics. Little change was noted in mining shares. A more confident feeling was shown in the rubber share group, these issues receiving support. De Beers ended at a net loss of 3-16 at 16 10-16. Continental bonds were quiet.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE.

	Advance.
Amalgamated	40%
Atchison	100%
do pf.	100%
Baltimore & Ohio	100%
do pf.	100%
Canadian Pacific	100%
do pf.	100%
Erie	27%
do 1st pf.	46%
Illinois Central	125%
Kansas & Texas	34%
do pf.	100%
Louisville & Nashville	145%
Mexican National pf.	70%
do 2d pf.	32%
Norfolk & Western	98%
do pf.	100%
Northern Pacific	118%
New York Central	133%
Pennsylvania	141%
do 1st pf.	146%
Reading	146%
do 2d pf.	147%
Roeper Island	31%
Sears-Roebuck	169
Southwestern Pacific	115%
Southern Railway	74%
Southern Ry pf.	6%
St L & F 2d pf.	40%
St Paul	127%
Tennessee Copper	35%
Texas Company	134
Third Avenue	114
do 1st pf.	114
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Produce Quotations

SHIPPING NEWS

Eight fishing vessels berthed at T wharf today with catches as follows: The Geo. H. Linbeck, with 20,000 pounds, Stranger 17,300, A. C. Newhall 15,500, Rebecca 12,500, E. A. Rich 8,000, Little Fannie 7,500, Lafayette 6,000 and the Massasoit 5,000.

Halibut schooner Teazer arrived at T wharf today with 15,000 pounds of fresh halibut, in addition to 15,000 pounds of salt fish, 10,000 fresh hake, and 10,000 fresh eusk. He will stock about \$2500 on this trip's catch.

T wharf dealers' prices per hundred-weight today were: Steak cod \$7.50, market cod \$3.75, haddock \$4.00, pollock \$2.25@\$2.50, large hake \$3.00, medium hake \$2.00 and halibut \$11.50.

With 6000 tons of cargo on board, the German steamer Pretoria, Captain Meyer-direk, steamed up the harbor to berth at pier 46, Mystic docks, about noon to-day from Hamburg, via New York. At the latter port the vessel landed 557 passengers, and put in here to discharge part of her consignment of toys, earthenware, etc., after which she will proceed to Baltimore for final unloading.

The Italian line steamship Sannio is not now expected to arrive until Sunday with 28 cabin and 276 steerage passengers from Mediterranean and southern European ports.

Bringing 95 saloon, 242 second cabin and 405 steerage passengers, the White Star line steamship Zealand is scheduled to reach port Thursday from Liverpool and Queenstown.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S., mule and passengers to J F Masters.

Str Joseph W Forney, Chase, Baltimore, 6103 tons coal for N E Coal & Coke Co.

Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Watuppa, Hammond, Sac, Me.

Str Katuna (Br), Le Calcutta Aug 23 and Colombo via Algiers Sept 22, mese to A C Lombard's Sons.

Tug Lykens, Hammond, Newburyport, twg bgs Mingo, do, and Oak Hill, Salem for Philadelphia.

Sch Kitchener (Br), Haughn, Liverpool, N. S., 165,000 feet hemlock boards and lumber for John G Hall & Co.

Sip Mary A White, from Rockport, Mass., 135 tons gravel.

Sailed.

Str Iberian (Br), Manchester; City of Bacon, Savannah; Onondaga, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; Kershaw, Baltimore via Norfolk and Newport News; Grecian, Philadelphia; Transportation, Baltimore; James S Whitney, New York; tugs Piedmont, Baltimore, towg bgs Twenty-three, Five and Nine; Gwalia, towg bg Cassie for Norfolk, calling at Gloucester for bk Rosalie d'Ali.

Sch George R Bradford, Rockport, Mass.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK—Arrd, stra, City of Atlanta, Savannah; Ella, Turks Island; sch Thomas S Dennison, Wade, Thomas-ton.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

CAPE HENRY, Oct 7—Psd out, strs Kennebec, Baltimore for Boston; Everett, Baltimore for Boston; Howard, Baltimore for Boston via Newport News.

NORFOLK, Oct 7—Addie M Lawrence, Ross, Boston.

ST JOHN, N B, Oct 4—Arrd, sch Nellie Eaton, Boston.

BALTIMORE, Oct 7—Arrd, strs Nantucket, Boston via ports; Chippewa, Boston.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct 6—Arrd, strr, strr, San Juan, and Charleston, S. C.

HUELVA, Oct 6—Sld, str Dorisbrook, Boston.

AM. LIGHT & TRACTION CO. STOCKS

FIDELITY PHENIX INS. CO. STOCKS

COMMONWEALTH POWER RY. & LT. CO. STOCKS

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. PREFERRED

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. COMMON

CITIES SERVICE CO. STOCKS

Lamarche & Coady

REQUEST FOR MAIL SERVICE.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—The Chamber of Commerce has resolved, in view of the report of the West India commission, to request the British government to subsidize a direct transatlantic mail service by any company whatsoever.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept 13—Sld, strr, Irene, Boston and New York via ports. LOUISBURG, C B, Oct 7—Sld, strr, Boston, coal for Everett.

SAVANNAH, Oct 7—Sld, strr, City of Augusta, Boston; 6, Nacochee, do.

ANTWERP, Oct 6—Sld, strr, Marquette, Boston and Philadelphia.

BROW HEAD, Oct 6—Sinalled, Winifredian, Boston for Liverpool.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct 3—Sld, strr, Kentucky (from Copenhagen), Boston.

CALCUTTA, Oct 2—Sld, strr, Birkenfelds, Boston and New York.

AMERICAN ZINC ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company for the year ended June 30, 1910, compares with previous year as follows:

Net earnings \$330,325 1909, \$300,278 Admin. and gen. exp. 39,006 58,583 Interest 61,433 57,351

Total deductions \$120,439 \$115,934 Net profit 238,885 244,444

For settlements, etc. 82,428

For sp. rec'd. fd. for fut. betterments 25,000 162,016

Dvds. and bds. unwt 110,000

Total \$135,000 \$244,444

Balance 103,885

President H. S. Kimball says to stockholders: No additions have been made to property accounts during the year; all additions and betterments having been charged off out of the special reserve fund created for that purpose.

A sum of \$25,000 has been added to the special reserve fund to be used for further additions and betterments upon your

The additions to the mines in Missouri consists of the purchase of 16 2-3 acres of land adjoining the Davey properties, installation of a 3000-foot per minuts air compressor, increase of power plant, completion of the equipment of Voge mill upon the December tract, further development of the December tract and other development.

The additions and betterments at the smelters, consist principally of new gas lands and leases acquired, development of gas lands and construction of pipe lines.

BOSTON CURB

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
Anal. Nevada	43 ¹ / ₂	43 ¹ / ₂	43 ¹ / ₂
Arizona-Canaan	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂	4 ¹ / ₂
Arizona Mines	6 ¹ / ₂	6	6 ¹ / ₂
Bay State Gas	30 ¹ / ₂	29 ¹ / ₂	29 ¹ / ₂
Bell Telephone	5 ¹ / ₂	5	5
Boston Ely	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
Cactus	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
Calaveras Corridor	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂
Champion	5 ¹ / ₂	5	5
Chief	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
Chimney Rock	20 ¹ / ₂	20 ¹ / ₂	20 ¹ / ₂
Eagle & Bluebell	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂
Ely Central	26 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂
Ho. buyer 3d	27 ¹ / ₂	27 ¹ / ₂	27 ¹ / ₂
Ho. buyer 2d	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂
Goldfield Consol	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
Inspiration	9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂
Laramie	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂
Marshall	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂
Majestic	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Mason Valley	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂
Mass. Coal	22 ¹ / ₂	19 ¹ / ₂	22 ¹ / ₂
Metallurgical Metals	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
Mettle Gibson com	31 ¹ / ₂	30 ¹ / ₂	31 ¹ / ₂
do pf	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
Levitt, Utah	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
National Explora	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
Oncero	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
Rhode Island Coal	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂
Ray Central	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₂
Rockwood	31 ¹ / ₂	30 ¹ / ₂	31 ¹ / ₂
Silver Leaf	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂
South Lake	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂
Toguolumne	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂
Vulture	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂

CHICAGO STOCKS.

Bld.	Asked
Amer. Can com	75 ¹ / ₂
do pf	68 ¹ / ₂
Bath Fisheries com	32 ¹ / ₂
do pf	32 ¹ / ₂
Bell Telephone	60 ¹ / ₂
Commonwealth Edison	115 ¹ / ₂
Chicago Subway	4 ¹ / ₂
Chicago Title & Trust	145 ¹ / ₂
do pf	145 ¹ / ₂
Chicago Pneu Tool	39 ¹ / ₂
Chicago Ry No 1	63 ¹ / ₂
do No 2	15 ¹ / ₂
do No 3	15 ¹ / ₂
do No 4	4 ¹ / ₂
Diamond Match	80 ¹ / ₂
Illinoian Brick	59 ¹ / ₂
Kansas City Light com	22 ¹ / ₂
Metallurgical Metals	31 ¹ / ₂
Mettle Gibson com	31 ¹ / ₂
do pf	31 ¹ / ₂
Levitt, Utah	1 ¹ / ₂
National Explora	2 ¹ / ₂
Oncero	2 ¹ / ₂
Rhode Island Coal	67 ¹ / ₂
Ray Central	2 ¹ / ₂
Rockwood	31 ¹ / ₂
Silver Leaf	8 ¹ / ₂
South Lake	8 ¹ / ₂
Toguolumne	3 ¹ / ₂
Vulture	9 ¹ / ₂

UNION SWITCH STOCK INCREASE

PITTSBURG—The Union Switch & Signal Company has called a special meeting of the shareholders for Dec. 14 to vote on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000, all the new stock to be common.

From this new issue will come the long expected "mellon cutting" which has made the Union Switch

CHILDREN'S DAY AT MECHANICS FAIR

Pupils from Greater Boston schools come singly, in groups, and under direction of teachers.



SECTION OF THE COSTLY ART EXHIBIT.

Collection of paintings, sculptures and other objects on display at the exposition are said to have a value of \$1,000,000.

SCHOOL children from all parts of Boston and Greater Boston held full sway at the Mechanics exposition today. They were there singly and in groups under the direction of teachers.

When the doors opened the first thing today there were crowds of them on hand eager to observe and learn all about the wonderful exhibits. Questions innumerable concerning the reasons for this and why that machines does such a thing kept the booth attendants busy and illustrated the educational value of the exposition.

The free motion pictures and phonograph concerts and music by the United States Marine band and the Edna Frances Simmons' women's orchestra invariably attracts the attention and applause of the boys and girls.

Throngs of visitors to the fair are always to be found in the halls to the left of the balcony in the main hall, where there is a loan exhibit of paintings, sculptures and other art objects, said to be valued at \$1,000,000. Three canvases by James Rogers Rich attract special attention because of their beauty and great size. One, a view of the Taj Mahal, at Agra, India, was awarded a silver medal at a 1901 exhibition.

It shows a scene of tropical beauty, with a vista of an Indian temple at the end of a picturesque canal, with luxuriant gardens on either side. "The Old Apple Tree" and "the Reapers" are other canvases by Mr. Rich.

Jean Paul Selinger shows a new picture, the principle feature of which is the simple figure of a pretty blue-eyed Dutch girl. Around her shoulders and over her head are lace kerchiefs and lying open before her on the table is an ancient book. A row of hyacinths blooms beneath a window of formal stained glass. Miss Emily Selinger shows several flower studies.

Portraits of former Senator Hoar, the late Patrick Collins, former mayor of Boston and John D. Long, are on view. A Spanish wedding procession is depicted in a painting that dominates the east wall. Edmund Garrett shows a picture of a city street at night, and W. T. Robinson and Marshall Johnson, sea scenes.

There is a picture by Alexander Pope

NEW INSTRUMENT AIDS ASTRONOMERS IN MAKING PLATES

(Special to The Monitor.)

CAIRO—The intricate laws of the moon's movements have interested astronomers in all ages. The ancients, Ptolemy, Hipparchus, and others, when we consider that they were ignorant of the laws of gravitation, made remarkably successful attempts at a solution, but Newton's discovery first provided the possibility of a complete analysis. Ever since his day the moon has been zealously observed with the best available instruments in order that fact and theory may be compared. The comparison has, on the whole, been instructive.

The recently established observatory at Heluan, Egypt, has sought to enlist the services of photography, an art which has already proved its value in other branches of astronomy.

For the negatives to be of use they must show images not only of the moon, but also of well known stars, for then it becomes possible to work out the exact position of the former, just as a ship at sea can fix her position by sighting well known lights or landmarks. But the difficulty is that an exposure sufficiently long to register star images would be an excessive over-exposure for the moon. This difficulty has been overcome by an instrument known as the double-image coelostat, consisting essentially of two mirrors fixed at an angle. When a camera is pointed toward this mirror-system, suitably adjusted, it receives an image of the moon off one face of the mirror, while the other face supplies star images from quite a different part of the sky where the moonlight is faint. Separate exposures are made, a short one for the moon and a longer one for the stars, and the negative develops up as a moon surrounded by stars, and is ready for measurement.

It is hoped that the instrument may furnish results important to astronomy.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

(Continued from Page Twenty-four.)

to Nestor W. Davis of Winchester the parcel at 9 Lagrange street, comprising a nine-room house and about 8700 square feet of land. After making extensive repairs, Mr. Davis will make this his home.

Deeds have gone to record conveying title to the estate at 6 Fells road, belonging to Martin D. Kneeland to Fred L. Carter of Cambridge; also the estate of Frank W. Cummings, 20 Ogden avenue, to Martin D. Kneeland of Winchester. Edward T. Harrington & Co. were the brokers in all of the above transactions.

"Pines Riverbank," Revere.

Probably the largest land development in Greater Boston for a number of years is that conducted by Edward T. Harrington Company in Revere, adjoining West Lynn. Five miles of streets, at a cost of \$100,000, are in process of completion. The following sales among others have just been made:

Lots 369 and 370 on the southerly side of Pitcairn street, containing 8500 square feet, to Mary A. Sylvester of Revere; lot 237 on the northwesterly corner of Rumney road and Stark avenue, containing 5225 square feet, to Almond R. Pepperd of Lynn. The Squire Real Estate Trust was the grantor.

Marshfield Farm.

Lutetia S. Apolonia has sold her farm containing 48 acres of land, situated between Sea View and Ferry Hill, Marshfield Hills, upon which is a house of 12 rooms and barn. The sale was made for all cash to E. Latham. Edward T. Harrington Co. were the brokers.

"Lawrence Field."

Medford street, Arlington, formerly the athletic grounds, near the heart of the business section of Arlington, is to be opened for sale by Edward T. Harrington Company. The land is to be

sold at popular prices, upon popular terms.

Squire Estate, Arlington.

Messrs Durling, Kenney, Northrop Mayo and Clark are building upon their respective lots purchased by them on the Squire estate, and among the many sales made the past week are the following:

Lot 267 on Brooks avenue, Squire's "Lakeside Terrace," with a frontage of 75 feet and containing 4475 square feet, has been sold to George Simson; the adjoining lot 268 with a frontage of 60 feet and containing 4601 square feet, has been sold to Charles Francis.

Hill Farm Sold.

The sale is reported of the A. S. Hill farm situated on the state highway in the city of Marlboro, in close proximity to the heart of the city, containing about 30 acres together with modernized farm house and excellent barn. The farm was purchased by F. Knapp and deeds have gone to record conveying title. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

First Beach, Newport.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have sold lot 101 on the west side of Aquidneck avenue, with a frontage of 80 feet and extending 125 feet to the Newport reservoir. Richard W. King was the purchaser. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

In Scituate.

The sale is reported of the Sarah J. Tilden estate situated on Bay street, Scituate. The property conveyed consists of an attractive house, stable and about 20,000 feet of land. The purchaser was William S. Richardson, station agent at Scituate, who has bought for a home.

"Brownleigh Park."

Newton Center, located on Cedar and

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

CLUETT SHIRTS
E. & W., Arrow Brand and Red Man Collars
Quarter Sizes

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Lamson & Hubbard Hats, Fownes Gloves
Oury Hosiery
One day Laundry

L. HIRSH

250 HUNTINGTON AVE.

Opp. Symphony Hall

Distinctive Clothes
for Men

Our FALL IMPORTATIONS are of the latest weaves and shades and will appeal to YOU. High class workmanship. Suits \$30 and upwards.
"Come in and look them over."

Marks' Company
IMPORTING TAILORS
3 PARK STREET. EST. 1888

WINTER BOARD

IN THE OZARKS—Excellent board; mild winter climate; pure water; fine scenery. MAGGIE PRATT, Fayetteville, Ark.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

YOU ELIMINATE all element of chance or uncertainty in your contract calls for an

Estey Pipe Organ

Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY
Boston, 120 Boylston st.; New York, 7 West 23rd st.; Philadelphia, 12th and Locust st.; St. Louis, 1118 Oliver st.; London, Eng.; Oxford st.; factories, Brattleboro, Vt.

PIANO TUNING

HOWARD L. KRAHN
(With N. E. Conservatory of Music),
PIANO AND PIPE ORGAN TUNING.
Telephone 210, E. Conservatory, Boston, or address 237 Williams st., Providence (Address 1644-L).

PATENTS

PIN-ON HOOK AND EYE—Will sell at a low price—PIN-ON HOOK AND EYE—MRS. S. A. CINNAMON, Rutland, La Salle county, Ill.

WALKER'S HAIR DRESSING ROOMS
COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL

Haircutting, shaving and shampooing with best of workmanship at the above address.

TYPEWRITERS

NEW 3 MONTHS FOR \$5—MACHINES
Fully equipped—easy to learn—easy terms.

WALKER'S HAIR DRESSING ROOMS
COPLEY SQUARE HOTEL

THE : HOME : FORUM

On the Dark Continent

Such an article as one by Herbert Ward, the sculptor, in *Scribner's Magazine* is a little earmark of these days. He writes with sympathy and liking of the savage races of central Africa, so recently the dark continent, unvisited by the white man. While Mr. Ward's description of these people and his sculptures are sufficiently repellent in many points, the thing one remarks is the endeavor of the white man to understand these children of the sunless African forests, his readiness to acknowledge every human trait in them and to explain their savagery and ignorance as largely the effect of their isolation and the hardships of their experience. Time was when no white man undertook to understand the savage, and when no possible bond of brotherhood with these undeveloped tribesmen would be admitted. Mr. Ward has discovered that actually the African savage rarely does the things which he feels to be wrong to do, and he has great hopes of what the influence of the white civilization may in time work for these unfortunate.

Perhaps, however, the greatest encouragement one finds in reading such a sketch as this is another token that the savagery in the civilized races is slowly being reduced.

Quite Logical

A man rented a small house which the landlord had refused to repair. One day the owner came to see him.

"Jones," he said, "I shall have to raise your rent."

"What for?" asked Jones, anxiously.

"Have taxes gone up?"

"No," the landlord answered, "but I see you've painted the house and put in a new range and bathtub. That, of course, makes it worth more rent." — *Philadelphian Record*.

There is a beautiful and an ugly way in which to say almost everything, and happiness depends upon which way we take. Not only in words, but in all the little, common courtesies and duties of life, think of the beautiful way of doing each. — *D. L. Porter*.

The Christian Science Monitor

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ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

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Daily, six months.....3.00

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For advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Suites 23 and 24 Clun House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

QUEENS HOUSE (No. 16 Cheyne walk) is a beautiful old red brick dwelling whose face is thickly veiled in Virginia creeper which hangs like a curtain down each side of the entrance porch, to the serious inconvenience of the casual female visitor in the usual matinee hat. The house is said to have been built by Sir Christopher Wren for Catherine of Braganza, whose initials can be seen in the wrought iron gateway, but it is chiefly famous as the home for many years of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, poet, painter, sculptor and founder of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, which brought such a change over the spirit of English art. At first Rossetti shared the house with his brother William, Algernon Swinburne and George Meredith, but this syndicate soon broke up and Dante Rossetti was left in possession. During his tenancy Queens house was frequented by many interesting people in the world of art, for he had a large circle of friends, and he loved to gather them around him. He made great use of these friends and introduced them freely into his drawings. Howell represented militant virtue triumphant as exemplified in St. George; William Morris was the strong wicked man. In the "Parable of the Vineyard" Morris and Swinburne are seen among the bad husbandmen, while Burne-Jones with his gentle, refined face is always on the side of the angels.

Rossetti had an extraordinary passion for collecting. He crammed his house with books, pic-

QUEENS HOUSE, CHELSEA

Famous as the home of Rossetti for many years.



ROSETTI'S HOUSE.



GEORGE ELIOT'S HOUSE.

tures, china, and every sort of ancient musical instrument, of which he knew nothing and cared less, and he turned his back garden into a miniature zoo, full of queer, outlandish creatures which it would be incorrect to describe as pets. A raccoon lived in a large packing-case surmounted by a heavy slab of Sicilian marble, in spite of which precaution he was always escaping. On one occasion he was lost for several days, when a letter from a lady a few doors off, with a bill for eggs, explained that the coon had been regularly visiting her henroost via the chimney! He was recaptured with some difficulty, and secured

more carefully than ever; but the proud spirit of a raccoon brooks no restraint. Next time, after a long absence, he was found in the drawer of a massive wardrobe, quietly browsing on one of his master's manuscript poems. He had been reposing there by day, and prowling about after food by night, which fact is probably the origin of the oft-heard tale of how the house was haunted by mysterious noises and faint footsteps.

Among other curiosities Rossetti kept a couple of quarrlesome kangaroos, and a pair of armadillos which he allowed the run of the garden

apartment." The shelves were loaded with curiosities enough to fill a museum; a few depressing pictures hung on the walls, and the only modern thing to be seen anywhere was a Bryant & May's match box. Poor Rossetti, no wonder he could not sleep!

A few steps farther on, at No. 4 Cheyne walk, lived Daniel MacIise, the great English historical painter. He was followed by George Eliot who came in 1880 with her husband, Mr. Cross; but as the famous authoress only lived there for three weeks, she cannot be said to have left any distinct impression on her surroundings.

Bible References in Poetry

A SPECIAL study of the Bible references in Tennyson has been made by Dr. Van Dyke, who finds over 500 of them. A similar study of Browning by Mrs. Machen shows that his writings are crowded with scriptural quotations, allusion and imagery. In the "Ring and the Book," his longest poem, there are more than 500 Bible references. His great "Saul" is, of course, wholly biblical. Dr. Van Dyke says that these references are found in all sorts of books, for example there are 63 in a book of descriptive sketches of Italy, 12 in a book on wild animals, 18 in a novel by Thomas Hardy. Bishop Wentworth's book on Shakespeare's knowledge and use of the Bible is vastly interesting. It is clear that Shakespeare knew the Bible well and felt, says Dr. Van Dyke, the dramatic value of allusions and illustrations which were sure to be instantly understood by the plain people. Antonio in the "Merchant of Venice" says, "The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose," referring to the Gospel account of the temptation of Jesus, where appears the verse from the Psalms about the angels having charge.

Alfalfa in Maine

Within the past few years several enterprising Maine farmers have begun the raising of alfalfa, the remarkable forage crop which is so extensively and profitably cultivated in the West. Careful study and experience have convinced the Maine department of agriculture that the conditions of Maine soil and climate are wholly favorable to this variety of grass, which will produce four or five tons to the acre, every ton equal in feeding value to the best grain. In several parts of Maine there are now broad fields of alfalfa, and the farmers who have made the experiment are much pleased with their success. One seeding is said to be good for about 15 years, and then when plowed the soil is rich in nitrogen for the benefit of succeeding crops. — Exchange.

Men live best on moderate means. Nature has dispensed to all men wherewithal to be happy if mankind did but understand how to use her gifts. — *Claudian*.

The Water Supply of London

THE FIRST BEATITUDE

State Forestry in Massachusetts

THE chairman of London's metropolitan water board, E. B. Barnard, read a paper of considerable interest recently on the "Water Supply of the Metropolis." The population which was supplied with water by the water board was almost equal to that of the kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, and about the same as the Dominion of Canada, 2,000,000 more than Australia and New Zealand combined and 1,000,000 larger than the whole population of Scotland and Wales. The average daily supply was over 225,500,000 gallons a day. If a tank were built the size of Trafalgar square, that is, covering 2½ acres, and the height of the Nelson column, London would empty such a tank twice in 24 hours, the average supply per head per day being 32 gallons. The water mains alone would reach from Liverpool to New York and back again, so that it would take the Mauretania 10 days to travel along the whole length.

The Useful Bean

Although Boston is the most famous baked-bean-eating center of the country, yet it would appear that even farther west the usefulness of this vegetable is well known.

A writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer tells of a woman who, one very cold day, went into a Euclid avenue grocery store and priced the different sizes of pots of baked beans—the kind that the grocery keeps put up hot and ready to serve.

"I guess the small size will do," she said, hesitating.

"How many do you desire to serve?" inquired the clerk, ready to advise.

"Oh, I'm not buying them to serve," the customer replied. "Of course I shall use them, but I'm getting them to keep my hands warm on the car. I came away from home without either muff or mittens."

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Attractions of a Quiet Suburban Home

A description of a quiet suburban home given in *Suburban Life* has this passage: Left to himself, Vincent began to drink in the domestic surroundings thirstily, as one who, having abandoned for a time the club for what he considered the simple, free, and unconventional life of the old farm-house, and found neither homelike, suddenly finds himself submerged in the very essence of what he had come to believe a story-book delusion. Something that had crept into his makeup in the days when his grandmother had let him sit by an equally white kitchen table, while she cut out cookies and gave him peppermints and pennies from within the case of just such another clock, rushed back and

almost choked him. Could there be such a quiet house in the wholly public age of wireless, telephone and motor car, with the trolley-bell sounds occasionally, as the car sped down the slope of Oakland avenue?

There were nosegays in two ginger-jars upon the dresser, and nasturtiums in a bowl upon the dining table in the room beyond. Dishes and tins were bright, without thumb-spot or blemish of the usual hired help. As he paced to and fro, and unthinkingly strode into the wide dividing hallway, another vista showed the open piano littered with music, a bit of sewing cast upon a chair, and surrounding shelves of friendly well-used books.

DOING GOOD IS THE ONLY CERTAINLY HAPPY ACTION OF A MAN'S LIFE. — *SIR PHILIP SIDNEY*.

If I were a voice, a consoling voice, I'd fly on the wings of the air; The homes of sorrow and guilt I'd seek, And calm and truthful words I'd speak. To save them from despair.

I would fly, I would fly o'er the crowded town, And fly like a happy sunlight down, Into the hearts of suffering men, And teach them to look up again.

If I were a voice, an immortal voice, I would fly the earth around; And wherever man-ante error bowed I'd publish in tones both long and loud, The truth's most joyful sound.

I would fly, I would fly on the wings of day, Proclaiming peace on my world-wide way, Bidding the saddened ones rejoice.

If I were a voice, an immortal voice — Charles Mackay.

You don't mean to say Thompson is right?" said the other. "Well, I've got one college graduate who's a motorman," admitted the street car magnate. "Number 2027. If you came down on the South Avenue car, you probably rode with him." "Then what's the use of a college education?" asked the visitor. The railroad president leaned forward confidentially. "He's the best motorman I've got," he replied. "I'm not talking about education in general, but so far as street-railroading goes, I should be a good deal happier if I could get college graduates for all my motormen and conductors."

"I hope you've got a good edible hat," he remarked.

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Best Motorman Was a College Graduate

A gentleman called upon the president of a street railway and said: "I've come in here and bothered you for the sake of settling a matter of opinion."

"Well, what is it?" asked the other.

"It's about education. I said to Thompson lately that any man who has been through a good college ought to be able to make a place for himself in the world. He said that you have a college graduate on this road who has never risen above the position of motorman, and probably won't. I said I didn't believe it; that I'd eat my hat if such a thing could actually happen."

The railroad president smiled genially. "I hope you've got a good edible hat," he remarked.

"Exchange."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, October 8, 1910.

The Business Situation

MUCH progress has been made recently in the readjustment of our commercial and industrial affairs to meet the new requirements of the times. Of chief importance are the lower prices for our cereal products. Corn is now selling at the lowest point that it has been in several years and forecasts the record-breaking crop that will be harvested. Wheat is lower, also, but the decline is not so marked. Other products such as copper, raw wool, steel billets, pig iron, rubber, crude oil and sugar have reacted considerably, and the lower basis of prices is certain to invite large undertakings in the near future. The decline was urgent because of the extremely high prices many of our commodities had been commanding, thus acting as a check upon enterprise. The lower prices are certain to result eventually in a material reduction in the cost of living. Man's proneness to seek some one to blame for the disturbed and unsettled business conditions has led many to indulge in hostile criticism of the government on account of the investigations that have been instituted with regard to the corporations and the new regulations and legislation for which the administration is responsible. Some important decisions affecting two or three of the largest corporations of the country will soon be handed down by the United States supreme court. One or two more cases of considerable magnitude which deal with the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law are yet to be tried. The question whether the result of these suits be favorable or unfavorable to the corporations affected should not serve either to distress or to harass business. Corporations whose affairs have been honestly administered have no need to fear scrutiny nor even a readjustment of their manner of doing business. With the stamp of the government's approval these same institutions will invite more confidence of the public than they ever before enjoyed, and their securities will be more urgently sought after as a consequence. The distrust now entertained by many with regard to corporations will largely have vanished when the latter are under more direct government control.

Much irregularity still prevails in many lines of industry, but the trend is still upward in most cases. A falling off in new orders for finished steel products is reported, but a change for the better is expected at any time. Gross earnings of the railroads continue to show a good advance over last year, and, while net gains are not so great, there still has been an improvement in the aggregate. Railway officials entertain a more hopeful feeling as to what decisions may be reached by the interstate commerce commission with respect to the demands for increased freight rates.

Pending the outcome in these various matters it should not be wondered that business has been "marking time" for some months past. That a sounder and safer foundation is being laid for the future structure there can be no doubt. Politics is being gradually divorced from commercial life, and it is reasonable to hope that it will not be long before industrial activity will be stable in the face of politics and every other influence of that character.

WE SHALL probably hear with regard to the beginnings of constitutional government in China practically all of the criticisms that were passed upon the beginnings of constitutional government in Russia. From the point of view of the western European and the American, the steps thus far taken toward parliamentary freedom in Russia have been short and crude, but they have been steps nevertheless, and the remark that the Douma is a poor excuse for a popular national assembly carries with it the admission that the point of obtaining in Russia a national assembly of some kind has, at least, been attained. The Douma may not be compared with any modern, representative assembly of citizens delegated by the people to frame a country's laws, but the fact holds good that the Douma has existence, that it has a foothold, and that not only the popular but the official mind of Russia is being adjusted to it and to the idea for which it stands.

This is equally true of China. A year ago in that great country they inaugurated provincial assemblies as a concession to the popular demand for parliamentary government. One day this week they opened the imperial Senate, practically one house of a proposed Parliament. A lower house is on the program for 1915. It can escape neither comment nor ridicule that at the opening of the imperial Senate representatives of the press were excluded, and that, to all intents and purposes, the body is simply a council composed of persons known to be in agreement with the imperial government. However, this is a very small matter compared with the tremendous fact that in giving such a body official sanction the Chinese government has given recognition to the parliamentary system.

As in Russia so in China, the beginnings of representative government are at length a fact. What matters it that they are small and crude beginnings? The Magna Charta, the battle of Lexington, the storming of the Bastile, were all small and crude beginnings, but they have grown to great and well-rounded proportions. What is of more consequence, they are still growing.

The Idea and the Novel

W. J. LOCKE, the English novelist, now visiting the United States, has given an interviewer a simple recipe for the making of a work of fiction. First of all, he says substantially, it is necessary that the person who engages in the task shall begin with an idea. Around this everything else revolves, out of this everything else grows. The idea, we are led to infer, usually comprehends the hero or the heroine and the plot. What is called the trimmings, come in later and may, for convenience, be put on at the rate of 300 words an hour. If the hero or the heroine is started nicely upon his or her way, the trimmings we take it, may be put on more rapidly.

Indeed, with our boasted advancement in mechanical devices, it ought to be possible, once the idea is captured, to put on the trimmings much faster than in the days when everything had to be done by handwork. It is difficult to restrain a sigh when one

hears, for instance, of Honore de Balzac working for three days and three nights without tasting food, of Charles Dickens locking himself up for days and nights at a time in his Swiss chalet, of Sir Walter Scott turning out copy like a printing press week in and week out—simply supplying trimmings which in these days could be gotten out by a secretary from shorthand notes on a typewriter in a fraction of the time.

Of course, it is, and it always will be, a question whether the handwork of the old school novelist was not, on the whole, better than the machine work of today. It is difficult to conceive of the detailed care taken by some of the novelists of the Victorian era until one examines specimen sheets of their manuscript. Hugo, Dickens, Thackeray, Collins, Reade, Eliot—all of the bright galaxy that shed luster upon the literature of the last century—were inspired as much by a genius for hard work as by a genius for invention. They were not content with loose methods. They left nothing to the stenographer and, obviously, less to the typewriter. Only finished workmanship gave them satisfaction.

Mr. Locke's own productions rather contradict than confirm the impression that might be gained from the interview referred to. True, he starts out with an idea. Some modern novelists do not take the trouble to wait for one. But Mr. Locke does more than this. He garbs the idea artistically before he commits it to the public. And therein he furnishes a good example for the would-be novelists. For the novel with an idea clumsily handled is scarcely preferable to the novel that has no idea at all.

THE whole nation will await with absorbing interest the deliberations of the supreme court when it convenes Monday. Commercial and industrial events may move quickly when certain decisions are handed down by the highest court in the land.

THE tentative candidates of the Democratic party in Massachusetts for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor may have to allow the permanent use of their names, since the plums are no longer attractive.

WHO has not realized the folly of magnifying to undue importance some trivial matter? No one; for a man's sense of proportion constantly gives queer turns to events that, in the clear light of consistency, present meanings essentially different. The calmness, deliberate analysis of causes and effects, and judicial capacity that unfolds definite, irrefutable conclusions, present no harsh contrasts of thought, word or action. Intensity of feeling, unguarded by the modifying influence of reason, warps viewpoints, draws wrong ideas and paints intolerable colors over individual, family and social harmony. Not one alone, but many, feel compelled to bow obsequiously before the disturbing forcefulness of an excitement that has no legitimate excuse for recognition.

With what sagacity spoke the stoic Epictetus, counseling moderation in all things! No better rule for human conduct ever was devised. Its application to every form of activity, physical or mental, is perfectly apparent. Conformity to so available a doctrine would destroy, by elimination, the turbulence that is due to ignorance and makes for nothing but disquiet. Moderation is too powerful for excitement to withstand, and breathes into things a pleasant spirit that reveals itself to the delicately attuned intellect. Peace, always hovering near moderation, assists nobly in completing the latter's benevolent work.

Man, the superior of all other creatures of the earth, never should allow an unwise propensity to assume the control to which it has no claim; to usurp, by negation, the place accorded by right to real attributes. Excitement dwarfs the understanding and imposes a check on mental progress. As an inspiration to anger, the foe of all mankind, it knows no equal. No special aptitude is required to conceive of the undesirability of this antipode of what tends to make life like a smoothly flowing stream. Even a child can perceive, by comparison, how good is the calmness that elevates the thought, projects intelligence through the clouds of misunderstanding, and exercises an upbuilding and enlightening influence on all with whom its possessor comes in contact.

WOULD New Yorkers enjoy traveling under the Hudson through lighted tubes as well as crossing the river on artistic bridges where daylight and pleasant views were available?

Important Work for the Supreme Court

not be called up for reargument until after the December holidays.

Thus far there is no intimation as to whom the two appointees shall be, but since no doubt exists as to the disposition and determination of President Taft to contribute his share toward the maintenance of the highest traditions of the court, it is taken for granted that the new members will be jurists in whom the conservative opinion of the country may place all confidence.

To look for radical decisions in any of these cases would be to admit that the supreme court has in these recent times permitted itself to depart from its long-established custom of confining itself to the constitutional aspect of the questions that come before it for adjustment and settlement. Political parties triumph and are defeated, politicians rise and fall, administrations come and go, but the supreme court and the organic law which it was created to interpret continue from generation to generation, are not dependent on or influenced by the popular whims or popular mistakes of today, and need not have a care as to what may be thought of them in the present since they have only to be right to command justification in the future.

MAINE furnishes the most satisfactory trial course for battleships, it seems, as well as attractive summer resorts.

Now doth the budding college youth consider which of the fraternities is best suited to his needs.

THE "New Nationalism" begins to sound familiar.

IF GENERAL Wood's proposition for compulsory military training for boys in the schools will aid the boys and facilitate national defense it is worth considering. While the disposition of nations is to rely on a show of armed force to guarantee them against molestation, the problem is to secure this military efficiency for the least possible outlay, without too great sacrifice of time from productive industry, and without subversion of civil ideals. If the main reliance for defense can be placed in a body of men who can acquire proficiency in arms without losing touch with home influences and without instituting a distinct caste the national welfare will be advanced, while one of the objections to military preparation will be answered.

If the rudiments of this efficiency can be acquired during the school years the method may serve a manifold purpose. Those are the play years, likewise the disciplinary years. Obedience, self-restraint, precision and power of concerted action, which military training inculcates, are admirable qualities of citizenship, even though the citizens may never be called to display them in active service. No time is more propitious for inculcating these lessons than the impressionable school years. Organized outdoor play, which encourages life in the open, activity, orderliness, democracy, respect for authority and for personal rights and other manly traits, now receives much attention. It is doubtful if these virtues can be inculcated more successfully than they can by military organization, or if any other than the military system can be made to develop a greater variety of talent.

Although it may not be as well recognized as it should be, certain very high ideals of personal character are part of the military tradition, and constitute part of the heritage of the young soldier when receiving his instruction in arms. One, the necessity of the absolute reliability of one's spoken or written word; and another, respect for the rights of personal property, the young recruit is taught are simply inviolable. Besides this, there is the wholesome influence that hearty and comradely associations give. All this would lead logically to prolonging school associations in the national guard. The promising cadet generally makes a good soldier. His officers take an interest in him, and try to help him in civil life. He makes a wide acquaintance that brings benefits. By minimizing the need for a large standing army this system might justify the proposal of General Wood to pay the national guardsman from 5 to 25 per cent of what the regular soldier receives.

Militarism could hardly be pleaded as an objection to such training of the youth by means of the trappings and methods of war. For "militarism" is "the giving of undue prominence to military training and to military glory; the maintenance of government by military force." It is believed that General Wood's idea is, not to give undue prominence to military training, but to apportion it uniformly among all the people, rather than to create a military class. Teaching the people the use of arms would seem to be a bulwark of democracy rather than of autocracy.

Men who have been under discipline work together more understandingly and efficiently, they comprehend and execute instructions more promptly. An honorable discharge with "character excellent, service honest and faithful" is a priceless governmental certificate of worth and a safeguard to employers, while the dexterity and resourcefulness that go with it are assets to the country's industries. The citizen soldier, like the Argentine reservist, whose acquaintance General Wood made this summer, leaves the colors with better appreciation of his country's responsibilities, profounder respect for its institutions and increased loyalty; in a word, a better citizen.

IF DR. COOK, the Lloyds and Professor Parker all failed to reach the summit of Mt. McKinley, an airship might ignore the difficulties they faced, in case the trip is really worth while.

The Assumed Franking Privilege

ADVICES from Washington state that the campaign committees of the Republican and the Democratic parties are sending out broadcast under the frank of certain representatives and senators a quantity of speeches made principally at the last session of Congress. This literature, mailed at the expense of the United States government, is intended to influence voters along certain lines favorable to either party whose welfare furnishes the excuse for disseminating the papers. If estimates are right fully 10,000,000 copies of sapient addresses already have helped to increase the work of postoffice employees and arouse the tender sensibilities of the overburdened rural free delivery carriers. But, cheerful to relate, the worst is over. Henceforth, no doubt, only a few hundreds of thousands or a million or two of speeches will be enough to inform unenlightened voters about the important issues.

In all due kindness the question again arises why so liberal an interpretation of the franking privilege is permitted. There is no sufficient excuse for such latitude, apparently, unless precedent performs that duty. It is a matter of common knowledge that the vast amount of franked mail sent out by members of Congress in the past was looked upon as contributing to postal deficits. In 1873 the franking privilege, originally granted to soldiers in 1776, was abolished because of its excessive use by members of Congress, but it was restored five years later; and in 1891 an act was passed allowing members and members-elect of Congress to mail free, under their frank, letters to any government officer, when addressed officially. Since then lawmakers gradually have assumed more latitude.

One may discover food for thought in the statement, frequently heard, that many of these documents, paid for usually by the government, never should have been printed at all, owing to their lack of intrinsic worth. On the other hand every congressman naturally wishes to please his constituents and seizes opportunities to do so. Not one in ten members of Congress stops to think that by mailing papers or documents for partisan or personal reasons he exercises what is not a public privilege. The average citizen pays the expense of franked matter.

Unquestionably, some limit will have to be imposed on the privilege eventually if Congress is allowed to increase numerically, or certain members fail to see wherein they exceed their rights. Meanwhile economy, consistency and all other considerations demand that honest discrimination shall be exercised in franking matter, until the rights of the people and the lawmakers shall balance.